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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED

WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For the Year 1870-71.

COMPLIMENTARY

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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
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Central India Agency

FOR

1870-71.

CHAPTER I.—REMARKS BY THE AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE Administration Reports of Native States under the Government of India must of necessity widely differ from those which tell of the workings of British rule. Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners lay bare the state of a province. Defects of laws, acts of officials, high and low, are discussed with a freedom all our own and utterly foreign to the comprehension of Chiefs and Durbar officials. A British Political Agent, save in special cases, of States under temporary management has no administrative power. His Report is a description of life and rule in States in which he has no executive charge, and in few of which there is any other law than custom, and that subject to the caprice of the Chief. The Political Agent's control is founded on his own personal influence and the traditional sway of the British Government, except, of course, where marked oppression or disturbance call for the intervention of the Imperial Government. It is only within the last few years that Government, by publishing the Annual Reports of Political Agents, has kept the public abreast of the current. On the whole the effect has been undoubtedly good. In Sindia's words, "lifting up the purdah with which Government had hitherto shrouded Native States may startle the public, and disclose things little contemplated;" but it has let in wholesome light and air. While there are Rulers who almost resent discussion about their affairs, and affirm that we are bound to be deaf to any wails which arise, there is not one who does not in a measure temper his acts accordingly, and some there are who yearn for honest fame with the public. The unreserved publication of all that a Political Agent to a Native Court may write of a despotic rule alien in principle and practice to our own theories would be as unwarranted and injurious to society as the publication of private correspondence by the Post Office. But frank discussion in good faith of things as they are will win and hold its way in the East as well as elsewhere. Now that

Chiefs understand that we have no ulterior motive to serve; that we seek neither land nor subjects, the free ventilation which publicity gives will not fail of beneficial results.

2. The Native States in Central India, which form the subject of this Report, cover an area of 84,000 square miles, equal to that of England, Scotland, and Wales united, with a population of nearly eight millions, yielding a revenue to Chiefs and Thakoors probably not short of four millions sterling. The most important of the Rulers, in wealth, power, and subjects, are the great Mahratta houses of Sindia and Holkar, which have grown strong under British protection since Malcolm's Settlement of 1818. Sindia rules over territory in area about the size of Ireland, with a population of $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions, and a revenue of upwards of a million. He is free from debt and has a large cash reserve which is swelling, for his expenditure falls short of income by probably 30 per cent. His revenue is elastic, for by Dinkur Rao's graduated settlement of Malwa, which Sindia maintains, the ryots are prosperous, and in this respect contrast markedly with Holkar's, tottering and starving under pressure. The settlement was fixed not on regular survey, but by striking an average from the actual collections during a long series of years. It was made for twenty years from 1860, and in two periods, the lowest rate for the first ten and the highest for the last. Knowing the steady rise in prices since the assessment, and the principle on which it was fixed, it may well be believed that the Gwalior ryot in Malwa has a margin of profit from six to twelve annas in the Rupee. The settlement had another element of strength, it was made with the hereditary lumberdar or potail of the village, who cannot, however, in sub-letting raise the rent of fields actually assessed, though he may benefit himself and the State in future by the culture of lands waste at the time of settlement. Sindia's possessions in Malwa form the largest and richest portion of the province, and yield him a revenue of forty lakhs, but this does not represent half their capacity. There is a want of population, scores of square miles are still waste. Oojcin, since the establishment of opium seales, has made a spring, and the buzz of business is again being heard. It is said to have received 14,000 new inhabitants during the last 18 months. It is pleasing to note a growing tendency in Sindia to treat his Rajpoot subjects in Malwa with forbearance. Holkar's example of the reverse has had at any rate this good effect. Sindia took alarm at the disquietude excited by Holkar's demands for title deeds from Thakoors and Zemindars whose forefathers gave their names to villages before a Mahratta spear was seen over the Vindhya, and has ordered that no new demands shall be made on his Thakoors,—“I will have no such cry against me as the country is ringing with against Holkar.”

3. The blots in Sindia's Malwa rule have been repeatedly pointed out. The head-quarters of the province are some 300 miles from Gwalior; the Sir Soobah, as Sindia's Lieutenant is designated, possesses but very limited authority. He cannot interfere with the disposition of the troops, for they are subject to the Military Board at the capital; he cannot interfere with matters of finance, for the officials of this department report direct to the Durbar. It is difficult to say what his powers are, and what relation he holds towards the many local Revenue and Judicial officials studded about, who look to the Dewan and his Naibs at

Gwalior. Nevertheless, the Sir Soobah being the visible representative of the Durbar is considered responsible for the state of the province. He should know everything about it, and everybody in it, and though he may not spend or divert a Rupee of the State money, he must bear himself as though he was master of all. Such a position has difficulties with which few natives can cope better than Ram Rao, the Sir Soobah of Malwa; a man of presence, tact, and common sense. He was with Lord Napier's camp during the Central India campaign, and by activity and straightforwardness won Lord Napier's friendship. His power in Malwa will become conspicuous when he leaves it. His lubricative tongue tells with Rajpoot Thakoors and Zemindars, and he knows the family history of each. Plunder and dacoity, which a few years since were daily occurrences in Malwa, are now almost unknown, and much of this change is due to the active *bonhomie* of Ram Rao. On the whole the Rajpoot subjects of Sindia in Malwa are a prosperous body, whereas 20 years ago they were smitten with poverty and oppression. Dinkur Rao's settlements of the districts about Gwalior are now falling in, and there has been uneasiness lest in the renewal a burden will be imposed which shall deprive the cultivators of the prosperity and contentment they have enjoyed under them. But there is hope that these fears are groundless; Sindia is amenable to advice, and will not be unmindful of the strain of the late famine, nor quick to change a system which has worked well.

4. Sindia's ability is undoubted, and he is earnest in what he says; his word to an Englishman is an engagement; this feeling renders intercourse with His Highness pleasant, and frees duty from anxiety.

5. Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his Report to the Supreme Government, 1819-20, of the territory conquered from the Peishwa, described districts which had once been populous with handsome cities, yielding large revenues to the Mahomedans, desolate and uninhabited through the rapacity of the Mahratta soldiery and the misgovernment of the Peishwa's officers. Men are apt in these days to speak of Elphinstone, but few note what he wrote of the misery which prevailed—of “the dissimulation, mendacity, and fraud” taught by extortion, and the sense of oppression and insecurity. Old men still talk of that time though none could now recognize in the busy towns spread about the province the picture painted by Elphinstone 50 years ago.

6. If we pass on to Malwa and take the picture by Malcolm of the same period the contrast is hardly less remarkable though under different conditions. In 1817 Holkar's territory was one scene of anarchy from which all government had disappeared.

Bhopal was limited to his fortified capital, and a few outside forts.

Dhar had little more than a name.

Dewass was in the hands of the Pindarees. The produce of the country was given over to plunder; Rajpoot Chiefs and Thakoors were consumed by the mercenary bands they employed to protect them from the Mahrattas. Holkar, Ameer Khan, and the Ranee of Dhar had 70,000 Horse and Foot, besides Sebundies, and not less than 300 field guns dependent for subsistence on plunder. The revenues of Holkar

were less than 4½ lakhs. Dhar and Dewass together did not realize Rupees 30,000, and Bhopal was struggling for existence.

7. The Malwa possessions of Dowlut Rao Sindia, though free from anarchy, were much disturbed, and Rajpoot Chiefs were alert to escape from the Mahratta pressure, but he had an army of 26,000 Regular Infantry, 13,000 Cavalry, and 400 pieces of cannon, besides Pindarries ready for the field. This was the state of Malwa when the British troops entered Central India in 1817, and on the 21st December in the battle of Mehidpoor utterly shattered Holkar's army. This victory was so complete that from that moment order took root. The distress produced by successive revolutions had become so acute that Chiefs, Thakoors, and people alike yearned for peace and the close of the reign of terror. British supremacy was nowhere resisted. Holkar, by the Treaty of Mundisore, became one of "the dependent allies" of the

2nd Volume, Central India, page 280.

British Government. To him as also to Dhar and Dewass many estates which had been lost were restored. Malcolm proclaimed every district to be the right of the proprietor in possession, provided he proved himself the friend of peace. The Mahratta Chiefs were thus secured conquests which without our protection they were powerless to hold, and from that date have been accepted as Rulers by Rajpoot Thakoors. Malcolm, in writing of these events three years afterwards, says,—“no contrast can be stronger than that which is now presented; the Natives are probably at this moment happier and more contented than they will be hereafter.” Fifty years have elapsed since this was written; Malcolm's name is still remembered with gratitude by the people, amongst whom there would have been no loss of contentment but for efforts to depart from engagements then entered into, and to ignore the principles by which peace was settled. This has been specially and persistently the case for years past with the Maharaja Holkar. The tale of his encroachments on the lands, and *haks* of the descendants of men, who at our instance subjected themselves and estates to the Holkar sway, has been often told. In my last Report I stated that there seemed a hope His Highness was staying his hand, but I fear his appetite has been too frequently whetted to be appeased by mere discussion. Nothing short of a distinct enunciation from the Government of India, that no departure will be allowed from the principle on which the British Government gave its guarantee to relations between Chiefs, tributaries, and subjects will save us sooner or later from the consequences of desperation. The British Government

in Malcolm's words became “Lord Paramount in Central India.” British garrisons have not only preserved unbroken peace in Malwa, but have had a tendency to effect that against which Malcolm specially warned us, *viz.*, by giving a blind support to authority, to free rule from its difficulties and responsibilities. General Probyn, late Political Agent, Western Malwa, like his predecessors, has dwelt on the disquietude which the Maharaja Holkar's pressure upon Thakoors and ryots has quickened. There is not a Rajpoot house in Rajpootana or Central India which is not alive to the sufferings of their clansmen under Indore. The subject is discussed in every bazaar.

The people look to us now as the Rulers of the country, and pray for our intercession as much as they did in 1818-19. The contrast

between 1817 and 1871 is so marked, that it is well to advert to the causes which have operated to bring it about. Holkar's revenue which in 1817 fell short of five lakhs, in 1871 exceeded, on paper at least, 55 lakhs, and fully 20 lakhs of this increase has taken place within the last five or six years.

Bhopal, Dhar, Dewass, Jowra, Rutlam, have all shared the general prosperity, and, except in the instance of the folly of the Chief of the elder Dewass State, complaints of pressure amongst the people are rare. On the whole there is contentment.

8. *Revenue System.*—I have spoken of the land settlements of Sindia's Malwa districts. A marked change has also taken place in this respect generally throughout the province. In former days when Chiefs were neither masters of their time nor their resources, villages and pergunnahs were let out in contract to the highest bidder, usually a Banker—money being a necessity, everything which tended to supply the want was in favour—the contractor was supreme in the district, all power which helped him to produce money was freely given. The advantages of the settlement system in vogue in British territory, under the influence of some of our ablest Political Officers, have been generally adopted. In Indore the contract system prevailed 20 years ago; during the rule of the present Maharaja it has been abolished. Careful surveys have been made, but no uniform rate or term of settlement has been fixed. The highest price of grain is assumed as the point of departure, and the consequence is that the Durbar is continually pressed to lower the assessment of this or that village or district, and compelled to allow remissions arising from ordinary occurrences of seasons. The whole population is thus on the strain. Then the late introduction of the levy of Sirdeshmookhee, which the Mahrattas in their strength never imposed in Malwa, is a source of distress and vexation. It is 7 per cent. on the rent paid by the cultivator, and Rupees 30, or 25 beegahs of land in every village levied at this rate in all jaghire villages also, and a charge of 7 per cent. is added to all sums of revenue, customs, transit dues, &c., nothing escapes.

9. The late Secunder Begum of Bhopal effected a radical reform in the revenue administration. She wiped out the contract system, and had the lands measured and classified; those actually under cultivation were assessed according to soil, those waste but culturable were given free for five years, after which for ten years the rise was to be gradual to the maximum, 10 per cent. of the collections were assigned the holder of the village, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ for village expenses. Throughout Malwa the patriarchal village system prevails, and, as generally worked, the cultivator derives no benefit from improvements he may introduce. A lump sum being fixed as the value of the village, the jaghiredar or farmer takes it on this rental for a certain period, and except in Gwalior and Rutlam all profit which may be made beyond this goes to him and not to the ryot. In Rutlam, under Shahamut Ali's management, the rent of every cultivator is fixed, and every thing which he may make beyond is his own. The levy of cesses in kind than which nothing was more pernicious is dying out. Formerly, when the mucca, jowaree, and wheat crops ripened the cultivator was bound to present bundles for the personal consumption of the Chief, and on these occasions the Durbar functionaries had to be

similarly appeased. In Native States generally the Chief admits no proprietary right in the land to the cultivator or head of the village, but so long as the State revenue is paid prescription is his strength, and in the Gwalior settlements there was special desire to treat with the hereditary holder. The want of this spirit is becoming conspicuous under the Indore Durbar; if the old occupant cannot pay the new assessment he must give way. In addition to the ayeen jumma, or regular revenue, the Mahrattas had another source of revenue, levied partly on the ryots and partly on the traders, called the "siwae jumma" or extra revenue. There are also extraordinary and occasional taxes called the "zastee pattee" and one year cess; if these happened to be continued for more than a year they fell under the siwae jumma. Many of these, on ryots the most irksome, have disappeared under the regular assessment, but no tax which the ingenuity of man could devise was wanting. The income tax Elphinstone specially alludes to, "the mohterfa," a tax on shopkeepers, varying with their means. If a ryot refused or was unable to pay the demands on him he was confined in the village chowkee, exposed to the sun with a heavy stone on his head, and prevented from eating or drinking; this punishment was more resorted to in exacting extraordinary than regular revenue. If a whole village resisted, the potail was selected as the victim. Under the contract system these vigorous practices were frequent. In every village there are local cesses long customary which are paid with little difficulty.

10. *Nuzzurana* form an important contribution to the resources of a Native Chief. Succession taxes differ in rates in different States but are omitted in none. On the succession of a Chief, on the birth or marriage of his heir, a tax is levied on the gross land revenue on every jaghiredar, potail, zemindar, and on all servants in the pay of the State. Jaghiredars, potails, zemindars pay also on their own succession, whether as direct heirs or by adoption. In cases of adoption the amount is double. Nuzzurana are levied to meet any extraordinary expenses to which a Chief may be put, travelling, &c. On festive occasions and anniversaries custom has fixed the amount of offering to be brought.

11. *Judicial Administration*.—I will take Gwalior and Indore. Theoretically, in Gwalior territory the system is good, but that it is a benefit to the people as administered is more than questionable. Dinkur Rao drew up the code in force modelled in that of the North-Western Provinces. Regular Courts have been established with definite powers. In each pergunnah a Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, and Thannadar for Revenue, Civil Justice, and Police exist. A civil suit instituted before the Naib Tehsildar may be appealed to the Tehsildar, from him to the Naib Soobah and the Soobah of the District, Naib Sir Soobah and Sir Soobah of the province, and here it need not end if about money, for the appellant can go on to the Durbar, and if about land the settlement rests with the Durbar only. For criminal justice there is a distinct chain of separate Courts in each district beginning with the Thannadar to the Naib Soobah and Soobah, and thence to the Naib Sir Soobah and Sir Soobah; the last has the power of imprisonment for five years with fine of 500 Rupees, appeal, as in civil suits, lying from Court to Court, and eventually to the Durbar. Considering that this machinery is in the hands of the old tools, who are ill paid and irregularly appointed,

and from whom Dinkur Rao desired to free the people, it may well be supposed that the multiplication of appeals is but increased expense, and that each technicality affords scope for roguery.

In Indore territory there is an entire absence of Courts in the district and of codes everywhere. The Ameen or Revenue Collector is the only civil officer of a district. He disposes of civil and criminal cases according to discretion, and submits heavy suits and grave offences to Indore for the decision of His Highness, without whose orders nothing is determined.

At Indore there are two officers for local justice, civil and criminal, with appeal to His Highness. The Maharaja is the sole arbiter in matters civil, criminal, and revenue. He has long been without a Minister of trust or ability, but when a special inquiry on any subject is desired it is made over to members of the Durbar, whose views His Highness alters, revokes, or confirms as he sees fit. Of necessity, under such confined centralization, civil suits and prisoners must accumulate, and many accused have for years awaited sentence in jail.

Written laws are of less importance in Native States than the outside world would suppose, their mere absence is no cause of confusion, and their existence is no check upon a despotic Chief whose fiat in all matters is the very essence of his rule. With the most conservative people in the world, usages and traditions form a code from which deviation is rare.

12. *Opium*.—In Sir John Malcolm's time the whole produce of Malwa did not exceed 5,000 or 6,000 chests, of which three-fourths was consumed outside the province, by Deccan and Mysore horsemen, Sikh and Mahratta soldiers, and Rajpoot nobles. The habit of opium-eating in Rajpootana and Central India is now almost universal. It is given to children in infancy, in manhood and strength all eat a ruttee or two daily, and after middle age the quantity is increased. It is the stirrup-cup of the Rajpoot, and no visitor comes or goes without a draught of the "Kossumbah" opium in a liquid form spiced. Taken moderately, it can hardly be detrimental to health. Indore enjoyed its greatest prosperity under the management of Ahlia Bae during the last part of the last century, her rule is always quoted as the period of wealth and internal comfort.

1765 to 1795.

Rupees 1-12-0 per beegah is said to have been the highest assessment of land then. At the time of the British supremacy the rental was certainly not higher. In 1820-21 the ordinary value of opium land was 2 Rupees the beegah, while there were plots called gardens about villages, which realized 5 Rupees, but this was deemed high. Within 20 years of that period the cultivation of opium, and the value of land which would produce it, had quadrupled, and now, in 1871-72, opium land in the Native States of Malwa commands from 10 to 50 Rupees the beegah, and in many places even this is exceeded. During 1870-71 37,608 chests were exported to China, and the quantity consumed in the country was probably not less than 20,000. So long as the Government of India maintains the present system of prohibiting the free cultivation of the poppy within its own territory, and by so doing makes an opium garden of Native States, the culture of it will go on increasing there, for no produce is so remunerative to Chief or cultivator. It is computed that

some 900,000 beegahs of the best land are devoted to the poppy, to the almost utter displacement of wheat and jowarree, the food supplies of the people. But opium has brought so much money into Malwa that the staples of life can be purchased so long as forthcoming, but dependence on distant districts, with which there are no means of communication except during the dry season, is a matter of grave and anxious consideration brought home to all by the late famine.

The Jubbulpoor and Khundwah rail has diverted from Central India the wheat crops of Gondwarra, which for years past have been a granary resorted to by Brinjarras, and, until the Rail by piercing Malwa shall put food for the people within reach, its supply under the increasing cultivation of opium, sugar-cane and oil-seeds, produce which enables the ryot to meet his rent, will be a question of anxiety.

Land in Native States has been everywhere spoken of in beegahs; the quantity contained in a beegah was a matter of inquiry before the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs. A beegah consists of a jareeb of 100 hands, but a hand had nothing definite in length; it was a rude measurement which differed in different places, as the *kos* does, sometimes being $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and sometimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ in length. The length of the hand in olden days and in disturbed times was somewhat significant of the relative strength of Chief and ryot; where the people held their own it was large, and where the reverse was the case it was small. In Rutlam for instance 100 hands measure 148 feet, whereas the same quantity in Dhar is 165 feet, but now that *land* is valuable there is precision of measurement with a tendency to diminish the size of the beegah which by a trifle only exceeds half an English acre in Malwa. In the North-Western Provinces in common parlance three beegahs go to an acre.

At Oojein during the last year 12,643 chests were brought to scales for export to China, and in the current year the quantity will probably be larger. The importance of this step to Sindia, in allowing him to provide an establishment for the weighment of the opium of his own territory intended for export, can hardly be over-estimated. This old city of Oojein, which two years ago was almost deserted, is now being fast refilled, and on completion of the road to link it with the Agra and Bombay road, now being pushed on, its restoration to prosperity will be fixed. It is hardly necessary to explain again that the British Government has nothing to do with the growth or sale of opium in Native States. The ryot and trader sell to whom they like, for home consumption or the China market, according to demand or the quality of the drug. If the chests are for China they are brought to scales for weighment and must be of $141\frac{1}{2}$ lbs each. The duty paid on them, the owner receives a pass for Bombay, after which, time and mode of removal rest with him. With no other opium in native territory have we anything to do.

13. The following statistics have been supplied by the Indore Durbar:—

Crime during the year:—

Murder	...	27	} Total 59.
Dacoity	...	12	
Highway robbery...		20	

No case of suttee or sumadh has been reported.

Crops.—Heavy rain caused partial damage to the khureef crops, but the outturn of opium has exceeded that of the past year, and the cotton yield has been good.

Education.—2,730 pupils are returned in attendance at schools.

Health—Has been good.

14. *Dewass—Senior Branch.*—Affairs have been for several years in an embarrassed state. Raja Krishnajeo Rao, during four years of rule, has spent everything he could lay hold of and pretty well exhausted his borrowing powers with bankers and the patience of his subjects. He had neither strength of character nor education to enter upon the management of a State when he did. There is nothing vicious about him. He was the adopted son of the late Chief, whose widow still survives. On the late Chief's death in 1860, the widow became Regent, supported by a sensible old Minister; while this continued there was contentment. When the young Raja became 19, he and his adherents urged that he should have his own; the Ranees and Minister were put aside, and a rule which has ended in bankruptcy set in. I have said that, as far as I know, there is nothing vicious about the young Chief; brought from the Deccan a poor lad he suddenly found himself heir to wealth and power. Four years ago he married Maharaja Sindia's daughter, and has probably relied more on Sindia's money than advice to clear him of his difficulties. Sindia has expressed anxiety to save the State from direct supervision and is willing to give substantial aid for this purpose, provided we so far mediate as to bind the Raja in an engagement to us to adhere to any arrangement which may be necessary for the removal of the liabilities. The Raja is now so utterly straitened that he has asked permission to lay a statement of his affairs before me with a view to adopting measures for their liquidation. I shall shortly be in a position to lay the subject before Government, and have no doubt that, with Maharaja Sindia's help, all that is desired may be effected. The Raja is penitent and promises prudence, and I see no reason why he should fail; he has gained experience at any rate.

His debts probably exceed six lakhs; the revenue has been mortgaged, and is not increasing.

15. *Dewass—Junior Branch.*—The administration of this State continues in the hands of the Minister, under the supervision of this Office. There is not a little jealousy between the two branches; this one is as remarkable for order and prosperity as the other is for the reverse. The revenue is steadily increasing; there is a cash balance of two lakhs in Government 4 per cents.; and local improvements have not been neglected. The young Chief, Narain Rao Dada Saheb, 11 years old, is now at Indore for education. I have got him the services of a capable tutor, one of his own nation, a Mahratta Pundit, educated at the Poona College. The Raja is an apt and willing pupil, and shortly I propose to put him in a class with young Thakoors whom I have collected at Indore.

The Minister submits a statement of everything connected with the administration twice a year. His assessments, expenditure, and general management are fairly scrutinized. Everything is so done through

him that when the time comes for delivering up affairs to the heir, there is hope that many beneficial reforms will quietly have taken root.

16. Dewass (senior and junior branches) has an area of 2,500 square miles, 150,000 inhabitants, and six lakhs of revenue.

STATISTICS.

SENIOR BRANCH. (*Supplied.*)

Murder.—Six cases, one from the description was a case of homicide.

Highway Robbery.—Two.

Mail Plundering.—One parcel post attacked; and Rupees 147 worth of property carried off. Compensation paid.

Crops.—The yield will be a full average.

Education.—Three hundred and thirty-six pupils in attendance at schools.

Health.—Good.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

Murder.—None.

Highway Robbery.—One.

Crops.—Good.

Education.—Twenty schools are in existence.

Health.—Good.

17. *Baglee.*—This estate continues to be satisfactorily managed by the old Kamdar, and since Maharaja Sindia's kindly reception of the young Thakoor and continuance to him of the villages not under British guarantee, all disquietude has disappeared. Much of the district is wild and unhealthy, but cultivation is on the increase, and with the approaching Rail the benefits will be felt.

Baglee has an area of 300 square miles, 17,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of Rupees 70,000. The young Thakoor, with a young relative, daily attends the Residency School at Indore, and promises well.

18. I have hitherto spoken of Malwa and the western portion of the Central India Administration. I will now briefly note a tour I made during this last cold season through the North-Eastern States, passing by Sindia's districts of Bujrunghur, Goona, Seepree, and thence striking eastwards by Jhansee into Bundelcund which with Rewah and the petty States of Baghelcund (now formed into a separate Agency) contains 35 Chiefships, with a population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions and an area of 23,000 square miles. I returned to Indore by Bhilsa (Sindia) which for miles in succession was a sheet of wheat and grain, and thence through Bhopal which presented a similar scene.

19. The first State encountered in Bundelcund was Duttia, situated on a metalled and bridged road between Gwalior and Jhansee, executed during the minority of the present Chief a few years ago. The many

improvements during that period in communications, schools, and administration have since sorely suffered through the besotted lethargy and neglect of the Maharaja. When awake and free from the influences which entangle him in the palace, he is gentlemanlike and intelligent. But for weeks together he is unseen by his servants, passing his days in sleep, and nights in dissipation. The dissension and party feeling which disturbed Duttia at the death of the late Maharaja, whose adopted son the present Ruler is, has again broken forth, and there is certainly much discontentment abroad. The Maharaja was not wanting in fair promises and expressions of regret. The Political Agent, Dr. Stratton, has since visited Duttia and endeavoured by his presence and influence to put things straight. The State was free from debt when made over to the Chief from British management seven or eight years ago; that it so continues is not likely. The population is about 180,000, with a revenue of five or six lakhs.

20. *Sumpthur*.—This little Goojur Chiefship nestled in amongst the Boondelas is very primitive and not unprosperous. Its area is 175 square miles and population about 30,000, with a revenue exceeding four lakhs. Here no money passes between the State and its servants, to each, in whatever way he may serve, is assigned so much land for subsistence. The Chief, a man of 50, has long been insane; he lives with his wife and second son at Umrah, a district which has been assigned for their maintenance. Affairs have for several years been under the management of Raja Bahadoor Chutter Sing, the elder of the two surviving sons of the Chief. He is earnest in doing his duty and has every thing at Sumpthur in creditable order. He is not without his difficulties, for his mother, the Ranee, favours the younger son who lives with her, and has striven to make a party in his favour, either to displace his brother or split up the State between them. I had a conversation with the Ranee on this point in the presence of the Political Agent, and the son in whose behalf she has been intriguing, and think probably the warning I gave her will have effect. The state of the insane Chief is painful; he lives by choice in two small rooms at the top of the fort of Umrah, wears English clothes of the fashion of 30 or 40 years ago; sits at table on a chair and entirely affects English habits. He is not without a certain dignity of manner, though as may be supposed the spattering of disconnected English words from this grotesque figure is painful. From year to year he dwells on the passed and coming visits of the Political Agent and Governor-General's Agent, and omits no point of ceremony at the reception.

21. *Chirkharee*.—The bearing of this State during the mutiny will long secure that warm sympathy from Englishmen which Lord Canning in the Cawnpoor Durbar of 1859 proclaimed its due. The Chief, whose services were so true, died too soon for his family. During the minority of his son, now about 19, Chirkharee, watched by the Political Agent, who has a strong remembrance of the virtues of the late Chief, has enjoyed the administrative management of two able men—Unna and Tantia Sahib, father and son. The State, which has an area of 800 square miles, 120,000 inhabitants, with a revenue not far short of five lakhs, is in capital order; roads without, fair husbandry, wide streets within, schools, &c. The young Chief is quick and desires to feel and use power, and in

this he is stimulated by the Ranee, his mother. Here too intrigue is busy as is always the case with a minority drawing to a close.

22. *Ajeyghur*.—The Regent of this State, widow of the late Maharaja, died in 1868, and the young Chief, Runjore Sing, succeeded to rule under circumstances of difficulty. There had been a minority with its troubles and unsettled succession. Ajeyghur, in the midst of a wild country, has an area of 340 square miles, 46,000 inhabitants, and revenue nominally a couple of lakhs. The Chief, who is now 24 or 25 years old, has had a difficult part to play amidst greedy partisans. If he has been somewhat reckless of expenditure and of the means of getting money, he has held his position, and there is ground for hope that he will do fairly well.

23. *Punnah*.—I made the condition of this State the subject of a special Report after my visit. It is a model State and was made so by the late Maharaja Nirput Sing, whose death last year called forth the regrets of his people and of the Government of India. When Nirput Sing succeeded in 1849, Punnah was in utter darkness and misrule; his first step was to abolish suttee. After ruling 21 years he left Punnah not only free from disorder and discontentment, but conspicuous for the reverse. There was no eye-wash about what he did; his State in the wilds of Bundelcund was rarely visited by Englishmen and little known. Aided by an honest Minister he worked out reforms in every part of the Administration. He made roads over hills and through valleys by which carts could pass at all times, and where but a few years before Brinjarras with difficulty found their way. He improved cultivation by importing seed and agriculturists, and paid great attention to the breeding of cattle, and had model farms under his own eye to show what could be done.

He worked his diamond mines with great success and had English machinery set up. Punnah has broad streets, good houses, schools, offices. Boondela Thakoors and Zemindars unaccustomed to such a rule held their Chief in much reverence. He was as careful over the training of his children as of everything else; he left four sons, the eldest of whom, some 22 years of age, now sits in his father's place, and will be no unworthy successor. All live together in affection, and treat their father's old Minister with a respect and confidence in marked contrast to the feelings generally exhibited in Native States to men in that position.

24. From Punnah I moved on by Nagode and Sohawul to Rewah, seeing day by day various petty Chiefs and Thakoors by the way. The State of Nagode has been sufficiently described by Mr. Coles, and Sohawul has since been made over to its young Chief. At Rewah I was received by the Maharaja with a display of barbaric splendour hardly to be seen in any State in Rajpootana or Central India. His Highness' Durbar represents a scene of brocade, kimkhab, gold, and jewels, which would require the flowery language of Persia and a Persian pen to describe. His palace was worthy of the scene, for its walls and roof were heavy with ornamentation reflected in scores of mirrors. Rewah, in the midst of which the palace stands, is a miserable collection of hovels; it has little trade and few men of wealth. The Sirdars and

Nobles possess rich estates; many of them are wealthier than petty Chiefs elsewhere, but their wealth is not shared by the ryots, who are generally poor.

Rewah has an area not far short of 20,000 square miles, and a population of 190,000; its capabilities are enormous; of its actual revenue it is difficult to form an estimate.

25. After quitting Rewah, Myhere, Chutterpoor, and Tehree were visited.

The Raja of Myhere is doing well and managing his State with intelligence.

26. *Chutterpoor*.—Dhunput Rai, Superintendent, with the Political Agent's support, will perfect the excellent arrangements commenced when the State was under the management of Colonel Thompson, during the minority of the late Chief, who died shortly after he assumed his own. The present Maharaja is a child. Chutterpoor is extensive, 1,240 square miles in area, with 170,000 inhabitants; the revenue has been swallowed up by outlaw bands, but with the order now secured will soon rally. It may be estimated at three lakhs.

27. *Tehree or Orcha*.—Is the chief State in Bundelcund; it covers an area of 2,100 square miles, has 200,000 inhabitants. All Boondelas look to Tehree, and its influence throughout the province is still great. The most powerful Thakoors, descendants of the men of war for which Bundelcund was famous, owe it allegiance. The Maharaja Mohender, about 24 years old, seems to lack strength to deal with his brawny barons than whom I have never seen a finer body of men in physique. They are at variance with their Chief, their numbers have increased, whereas the lands they hold and live upon are the same in extent their fathers enjoyed. It is the old tale in old States, peace and order for this class have few attractions. Chiefs and Thakoors eagerly seek the support and mediation of the Political Agent. In Native States, in which poverty and oppression are not unknown, the British Officer is still the referee. I spent three or four days at Tehree, during which the Thakoors laid their grievances before me, the burden of which was that the old estates no longer sufficed for their maintenance. The Chief wished me to receive them and I did so several times. A reconciliation of a sort was brought about, and we parted in friendship. I could not, however, fail to observe that this country of rocks, passes, and forts is populated by thousands who but for British prestige would make the old hills ring again with war cries.

28. The mere abstinence from raids and bloodshed amongst such races is no light testimony to the value of the influence exercised by the local Political Officer. This is the first and most difficult step in the change from barbarism to civilization. Security of life and property once fairly established the rest will win its way.

29. The Public Works of the Central India Administration hold an important place, and have been reported on to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. The total amount from all sources available for expenditure during the year was upwards of 22

lakhs. Of this sum the Military grant for original works at the Cantonments of Mhow, Morar, Gwalior Fortress, Nowgong, Indore, Augur, all situated in Native States, was eight lakhs and ten thousand Rupees.

Eleven hundred and twenty-four miles of roads				within the Adminis-
				tration are either
				under construction
				or maintenance.
				30. The Railway
				surveys and estimates
				for the Khundwa
				and Indore line
				have been completed
				by Mr. Crawford
				Campbell and his
				staff in a way to
Mhow and Khundwa ...	...	...	80	
Agra and Bombay ...	...	...	450	
Gwalior and Jhansee ...	...	...	69	
Jhansee and Scepree ...	...	...	63	
Jhansee and Calpee ...	...	...	47	
Jhansee and Nowgong ...	...	...	66	
Nowgong and Sutna ...	...	...	100	
Nowgong and Sreenuggur ...	...	...	20	
Banda and Saugor ...	...	...	60	
Mhow and Neemuch ...	...	...	169	
Total			...	1,124

approval of His Excellency in Council. The Central India Agency strove hard to bring about this project and has been earnest in support of everything calculated to expedite its conclusion. To His Highness Maharaja Holkar is due credit for judgment in securing the immediate construction of the Indore line, and so maintaining Indore as the capital of Malwa. Had any other approach from the south been adopted Indore would have been eclipsed.

A survey to carry the Indore line through Western Malwa to Neemuch is now going on; the effect of this through the opium fields may surpass even the most sanguine expectations. From conversations which I have held with Maharaja Sindia on the subject, I feel sure his substantial support will not be wanting to the scheme.

31. The Administration is also the local Government for the cantonments within the Agency. The Courts of the Political Agents at Gwalior, Nowgong, and Western Malwa, and that of the 1st Assistant at Indore are Courts of Appeal from those of the Cantonment Magistrates at Morar, Nowgong, Neemuch, Mhow.

32. The Reports of Political Officers in original are submitted, and testify to the vigilance and ability with which the Government of India is served, in lonely places by men who labour, cut off from society, and whom

Political Agent, Gwalior, Appendix A.	
Political Agent, Bhopal, Appendix B.	
Political Agent, Bundelcund, Appendix C.	
Political Agent, Western Malwa, with enclosure from Meer Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., Appendix D.	
Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Appendix E.	
Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Appendix F.	
Political Assistant, Goona, Appendix G.	

notice rarely reaches.

The duties of the First Assistant are very onerous and have been discharged by Captain Berkeley, Officiating for Colonel Thompson during the year under review, entirely to my satisfaction.

CHAPTER II.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS, GWALIOR AGENCY.

33. The year under report has been one of plenty and prosperity (there have been no epidemics), and the general health has been good. The Political Agent alludes to Maharaja Sindia's meeting with the Viceroy at Agra, and to the visit of His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala to Morar in December last. His Highness was deeply gratified at the renewal of his acquaintance with His Excellency, and felt honored by Lord Napier's inspection of his troops.

Sindia made a tour through his northern districts during February. Many irregularities, and some defalcations in the accounts of the district officials were brought to light, the offenders met with swift punishment, restoration was made to the injured, and several officials were dismissed, their places being filled by officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army.

His Highness has been occupied much with the Revenue Settlement of the northern district. His proposals in this matter in the form of a memorandum have been laid before the Durbar. It is believed that the ryotwarree system is to be tried experimentally. The leases of the Esaghur District having expired in 1869-70, a fresh settlement (it is supposed for ten years) is being made by the 2nd Dewan. This province, once the richest and most productive, is now almost depopulated. Square miles of good land lying waste, nothing but security of tenure and a mild assessment can restore culture.

34. Gunput Rao Khurkay, the Dewan, continues in favour. He conducts his difficult duties with ability, and is framing (on the model of the Indian Penal Code) a Code of Criminal Law for use in the Gwalior State.

35. From statements kindly furnished by the Maharaja, it appears that the revenue for the year 1870-71 was as follows:—

Land including mâafee holdings	...	Rs.	97,15,124	0	0
Customs and additional revenue	...	„	13,04,162	0	0
Total	...	Rs.	1,10,19,286	0	0
Expenditure	...	„	98,36,251	0	0
Balance	...	Rs.	11,83,035	0	0

The principal item of expenditure was that for the Army and privy purse, which amounted to fifty lakhs and a half.

Investigation is being made by a Commission into the extent and nature of mâafee holdings with a view to their being recorded in a regular manner.

The result of the late famine was default in payment of Government revenue in 2,838 villages, of which 308 have since made good their arrears, and these are said to have quite recovered from the effects of the visitation.

36. Statistics of criminal and civil administration, as also of jails, police, &c., are embodied in the general returns for the Agency. Eighteen dacoities occurred during the year, with the loss of five lives, and many head of cattle and property, said to be worth nearly Rupees 10,000.

37. The great work of the Girwai reservoir for the city of Gwalior, estimated to cost Rupees 1,20,000, has had to be abandoned, as the soil, it is said, is so porous that the water escapes. The public offices, under the superintendence of Colonel Pilose, have been completed at a cost of two lakhs of Rupees; they are described as very handsome buildings.

38. The adopted son of the Maharaja was sent in October to the Deccan College at Poona. The report of his progress in his studies is not favourable, but Sindia wishes further trial to be made of the present arrangement before appointing an English Officer as tutor to the Prince, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction. His tuition began late; he was upwards of 20 years old when the Poona scheme was tried, and that too after some years of revelling about the Court at Gwalior. Bulwunt Rao, His Highness' natural son, is being brought up at the Indore Residency School; he is clever, attentive, and desirous to learn; with him there is still time; he is but 17 years of age.

39. During the cold season a camp of exercise was formed by His Highness near Soosara. The troops from the Gwalior District were called in, and several days were occupied in manœuvres, some of which were witnessed by the Political Agent and by Brigadier-General Olpherts and other officers of the Morar Garrison, who were hospitably entertained by His Highness.

40. The exchange negotiations, which have stretched over many years, had all been completed; and the cash transactions up to June 1870 adjusted by the payment to Sindia of Rupees 1,19,113-7-9; all that remained to be done was the drafting of a Treaty in connection with this question.

41. Colonel Hutchinson notices a complaint by the Maharaja that his guaranteed feudatories, while claiming the benefits of Government protection, fail to fulfil their duties to their Suzerain, which means that they are unwilling to accept new demands on them, as, in the Sunnuds under which they hold, there is a distinct provision that these shall not be made. This question is not easy of solution. Sindia claimed to levy from the guaranteed Thakoors cesses for roads and schools; and the Government of India acceded to the reasonableness of this claim on the land, and the cesses are now paid. Sindia desired that the order should have retrospective effect, and this caused trouble. But His Highness, when he comes face to face with a question, is not unreasonable, and there will be no attempt to enforce the arrears. Unfortunately, these cesses are not locally expended; amidst the holdings of the Thakoors there are neither roads nor schools, and these dues merely go to swell the general receipts. If His Highness could be brought to order their utilization where levied there would be no discontent.

42. Allusion is made to a daring attack made by dacoits on the house of a banker in the Morar Sudder Bazaar in June; one person was killed and seven were wounded; the robbers made good their escape, with property worth nearly Rupees 4,000; every effort was made to trace them but without success. Two men, supposed to be members of the gang, have, however, been arrested in the Deccan.

The Thuggee and Dacoity Department was addressed, and is occupied in endeavours to discover the guilty persons.

43. Stringent orders have been issued for the suppression of emasculation.

44. The Money Order Office at Morar has worked well under the excellent management of Moonshee Fukroodeen, the Treasury Accountant, whose valuable services have been frequently noticed by successive Agents at Gwalior.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

45. The rain-fall was above the average, the crops good, and the general health excellent, with an entire absence of epidemic sickness.

46. *Bhopal*.—The Begum made a lengthened tour through her districts, during which 3,101 petitions were heard and disposed of. Her Highness devotes attention to the affairs of the State, is anxious to maintain order, and vigorously aids in suppressing bands of predatory tribes, which plunder throughout the country, under the protection of powerful Thakoors, who in their return share in the profits. Great improvements have been effected in the city of Bhopal, roads widened and repaired. Bhopal, though it has the rail within 50 miles, is all but isolated; the attention of the Begum has been specially drawn to the benefits her State and capital would derive from a loop road, and by-and-bye the work will be undertaken; but in Bhopal there is as much desire to burden roads and traffic with heavy transit dues as in Indore even. Her Highness is as desirous as ever that her daughter the Sultan Jehan should acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language. Her tutor being deficient in the necessary qualifications will, it is hoped, be replaced by one competent for the difficult post. The young lady is quick, and with an intelligent taste, which if well directed should develop in her all that can be desired. On the occasion of her daughter's attaining a knowledge of the koran, the Begum gave a fête which lasted six days, when a number of ladies and gentlemen from the neighbouring stations were hospitably entertained.

47. *Rajghur*.—The Chief from his having embraced the Mahomedan religion is quite estranged from his family, and in a Hindoo State his conversion to Mahomedanism has caused deep irritation. He appears void of bigotry, and it cannot be laid to his charge that he has infringed the rights of his subjects, except in this respect that Mahomedans sit in the old places of the Hindoos. The trouble in the clan is the greater from doubts as to the faith of the Chief's children, and these doubts have many ramifications in family connections through marriage, &c. The levy of dues on the Agra road by this State and Nursinghur, except on opium, has been discontinued under the orders of Government as per margin.

BUNDELCUND AGENCY.

48. The Chief of Punna, and the jaghiredars of Jignee and Bunka Paharee died during the year.

Dr. Stratton has to report on the whole favourably as to health, weather, and crops. The prices of grains are lower than they have been for years. Recovery from the effects of the famine and sickness of two years ago progresses favourably, though the losses in population and cattle are still perceptibly felt.

49. *Rewah*.—The Political Agent rejoices at the appointment of a separate officer to represent Government at Rewah, and anticipates many and great improvements in the administration of this State. The Chief is anxious to develop the resources and increase the revenue of his country. He longs for the approval of Government, and, as Dr. Stratton remarks, that this should be shown in an increase to his salute. He desires to attain greater influence and authority with the large landholders in his own territory, and is even ambitious of acquiring power over the small adjacent but independent States. He wishes to raise a force under British Officers to replace his present disorderly troops, at a cost of two lakhs of Rupees a year. His Highness is still anxious for a rectification of his frontier by exchange of districts with the British Government. He is willing to pay the cost of any measures of progress which meet with the approval of Government.

The cost of the Political Agency, Doctor, &c., to Rewah will, Dr. Stratton estimates, be little under Rupees 25,000 a year, but this will be far more than made up for by the advantages of good administration. With a friendly British Officer as Agent, and Sir Dinkur Rao to help and advise, Dr. Stratton prophesies for Rewah a bright future.

He quotes from a letter from the Superintendent, Geological Survey, which has as yet visited only North Rewah, where minerals do not seem to exist in any great quantities, the principal products being excellent building stone, and useful clays and lime-stones. South Rewah, which is reported to be rich in minerals, will be visited and reported on hereafter. Many rumoured discoveries are spoken of, but satisfactory proof is wanting. Specimens of lead, iron, mixed ores, and corundum forwarded to Dr. Oldham by the Political Agent are pronounced well deserving of "further and careful investigation. They are all from a part of the country not yet examined by the Geological Survey." The Chief is willing to employ a competent officer to examine the localities where the ores were found. In the south-east of Rewah coal exists of good quality, and some years ago proposals were made to enter into a contract with the Railway Company; but the distance, expense of carriage, and other difficulties were so great that the scheme had to be abandoned. The Political Agent makes remarks and proposals on the subject which can be further noticed should necessity arise. Salt exists in Rewah, though not in very large quantities, still enough to be of importance to the people under our high rate of duty.

Work on the Sutna and Bela, and the Rewah and Govindghur roads was suspended for want of funds. Dr. Stratton remarks upon the need of internal roads for the proper development of the resources of

the country. It is hoped that these will now be taken in hand, under the better administration of affairs since the appointment of a Political Agent.

50. *Sohawul*.—This State, taken under British management 26 years ago, burdened with debt and full of disorder, was in March last made over to the Chief, Sher Jung Bahadoor Sing, free of debt and with a small cash balance. The young Chief is described as being of some strength of character, which will be required to enable him to deal satisfactorily with the brotherhood, who have already begun to show contempt for his authority, and to revive claims for shares in the estate which lay dormant during our management.

51. *Kotee*.—The Chief of this State is fairly intelligent and well disposed. The remission of all transit dues has lately been completed. Here too there are difficulties with the brotherhood, which require the aid and counsel of the Political Agent to smooth over.

52. *Nagode*.—Intelligent and loyal, the old Chief of this State is so superstitious that he wastes much time and money on Brahmins and their expensive rites. His extravagant habits leave him seldom free from debt. His services in the mutiny and good feeling towards Government entitle him to aid and support.

53. *Myhere*.—The Chief has managed his State for some years with discretion. Everything about Myhere betokens care and kindness. No servant of the Superintendency has been discarded, no work then initiated has been stopt, and this is a tribute worthy of commendation. He is young, and probably thinks more of the losses his house has sustained by the mutiny than of the personal benefits he has derived from our care of his State, but his preservation of what was done during his minority proves that his feelings, whatever they may be, do not shade his judgment.

His remission of transit dues which, from the important traffic passing through his State, was a matter of great liberality; and his large cessions of land for the Railway have been recognized by the

* Letter No. 177, dated 4th Feb. 1869.

Government of India,* and I must add that his acts made such recognition a pleasant duty.

54. In remarking upon the transfer of the above five States to a separate Political Officer (the Political Agent, Baghelcund,) Dr. Stratton takes the opportunity to refer to the progress made of late years in the cheerful cession of nearly 100 miles of Railway

Rewah.
Sohawul.
Kotee.
Nagode.
Myhere.

land, in the remission of all transit dues, in the liberal spirit shewn by Rewah with regard to the coal mine negotiations, and in the contribution by the same State of 1½ lakh of Rupees towards the now completed Topographical Survey. Government has been now pleased to remit the share thus undertaken by Rewah.

55. *Tehree*.—Matters in this State begin to show improvement. Roads have been taken up, a school-house is being built, and a dispensary has lately been opened, while the town is being better laid out and drained.

The Chief is intelligent and well disposed, but, as is often the case after a minority, the Minister has been set aside, an old and faithful servant, whose stontness during the mutiny won for Tehree the respect of the Government of India, and the government is entirely with the Maharaja, who takes counsel from his late preceptor, fortunately a gentleman of education and eharacter. The State has many powerful dissatisfied Thakoors, who are hard to deal with and slow to recognise the advantages of law and order. These men all have their grievanees, mostly vague and to us not easily intelligible, but grievanees they are nevertheless, and one or two of the wiser sort stir up others to combine for a general expression of discontent. Their real trouble is the difficulty of meeting the expenses of increased number from an income which, when originally fixed, was suffieient.

The breach between the young Chief and his Thakoors is wide, and their manner of asserting attention to their elaims has in it the elank of arms; but with discussion their tone lost much of its harshness. During my tour this last year there was a gathering of the elans at Tehree; they followed my camp. After many interviews and representations something of friendliness was established; and when we parted there was certainly no hostility towards the Chief.

The Chief has been advised to deal kindly with them, and to take adviee in Durbar Conneil from men of the highest character and position in the State. The Thakoors have been warned to be respectful and to make such reasonable elaims as they may have explicitly to their Chief.

The Minister has visited Indore, and been successfully operated upon for cataract by the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Beaumont. As an instance of faith in the skill of Englishmen this old man may be given. I saw him led to his chair in Durbar blind; I told him of Dr. Beaumont at Indore of his fame as an oculist, of the scores whose sight had been restored by his skill. The old Minister at once spoke out, "I will go to him;" he made the journey, some hundreds of miles, in the heat of April, and went back in June seeing his way.

Could a reconciliation be effected between the Chief and this old Minister, Dr. Stratton thinks and I believe rightly, that a reconciliation with the Thakoors would quickly result.

56. *Duttia*.—This State has fallen into debt, and the business of Government is neglected owing to the excessive indolence of the Chief, who seldom presides at the Durbar Cutcherry and is inaccessible to his officials. Affairs are carried on in a haphazard fashion, money disbursed on verbal orders, and servants made the channel of communication between the Chief and his Ministers, who are able enough, but to whom is given no control.

A plane-table Revenue Survey has just been completed and several lakhs of beegahs of cultivated land added to the rough plans of villages hitherto received as correct.

The Political Agent has warned the Chief that, though the revenue is still unimpaired, much harm has already followed his careless management. He has promised amendment, in which Dr. Stratton has little confidence.

Improvements have been made in the town of Duttia by the widening of streets, and municipal arrangements. The Thakoors have been exhorted to send their sons to the school. The Travellers' Bungalow, kept up at the expense of the State, has been freshly roofed, is in good order, and of great convenience.

57. *Sumpthur*.—The affairs of this State are managed by the son of the Chief (who is insane) with care and a praiseworthy desire for improvement. Fair-weather roads have been constructed, and the Ruler is willing to join with other Chiefs in the establishment of a High School for Bundelcund.

58. *Chirkharee*.—High praise is deservedly awarded to the Dewan, Tantia Sahib, who is in charge of this State, for his enlightened activity in works of improvement; the capital is being surrounded with roads; a large tank near it, begun as a famine work, is nearly completed; the durbar-hall and school-house was about to be opened, and the school is in a flourishing and progressive state. A measurement and assessment of the head-quarter district have been made, and, the rates being reasonable, the people are content. The young Chief sits with the Dewan in Cutcherry and continues his studies, though he makes little progress in these. He has but a smattering of English knowledge. He is much under the influence of his mother, who, jealous of the manager, because she has no voice in the Government, has creatures to encourage bad feeling between her son and his Minister.

59. *Punnah*.—Well-deserved praise is given by the Political Agent to the late Maharaja, who died on the 8th June last, having succeeded to the *guddee* in 1849. He is described as having been "a person of singular intelligence, resolution, and perseverance;" and he so improved his State that it is a model of what may be done by a wise Ruler applying to Native institutions the principles of civilised government. His four sons were all strictly brought up and trained to take their part in State business. The brothers, since their father's death, have gone on working in harmony together. Roads through and about the town have progressed, some heavy ghât work has been nearly completed, and a dispensary has been commenced.

The condition of this happy State has been specially brought to notice. It is blessed with a wise and experienced Minister, whose head and hand are visible everywhere, in the machinery, in the model farms, roads, bridges. The young Chief's bearing towards his father's Minister and his own cannot be improved.

60. *Adjighur*.—The Chief of this State has had much to contend with. He succeeded three years ago, without any previous training, to a State heavily in debt, and almost immediately had to face the famine. Some progress has been made in clearing off the debts, but there are two sets of officials, old and new, who cause trouble by their disagreement.

61. *Bijawur*.—This State suffered intensely from the late famine. The Chief, now 30 years old, has of late become eccentric and queer tempered; he suffers greatly from fever. The Ministers do not pull together; and the Administration languishes for want of firmness in the Ruler.

62. *Chutterpoor*.—The State has been steadily recovering from the effects of the famine, and the Humeerpoor outlaw trouble, under the good management of the Superintendent, Chowbey Dhunput Rai, whom Dr. Stratton recommends to favourable notice.

The remaining States under this Agency do not call for special notice.

63. A case of suttee occurred in Punna; the guilty persons were promptly punished. The efforts to check the crime of female infanticide among the Purihars of Jignee have met with a fair measure of success. The tribe of professional thieves called Sonorias has been kept under supervision. Two of the Humeerpoor outlaws are still abroad, and occasional rumours are heard about them.

64. All returns have not been received, but it appears that the following sums were expended during the year under report by Native States on public works, roads, tanks, and bridges :—

Punna	...	...	Rs.	41,358
Chirkharce	...	...	„	36,398
Chutterpoor	...	...	„	11,522
Duttia	...	...	„	10,310

Such further points in Dr. Stratton's Report as seem worthy of special notice are dealt with under their respective heads in other chapters of this Report.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

65. The health of the district has been excellent, there have been no epidemics, the crops were remarkably fine, especially the opium, and on the whole the year has been one of great prosperity. The Political Agent expresses a hope that, now that the Indore and Neemuch Railway has been taken in hand, Government will see the necessity of a grant for the construction of roads in the province, which is entirely destitute of internal communication in the rainy season.

General Probyn, like his predecessors, does well in drawing attention to the absence of roads in this rich and productive province, an absence which shuts up commerce and traffic for three months at least, and leaves the British garrisons, which are dotted about for the protection of the Native States under treaties, with little power of moving out. But the territory being entirely native, roads through it could hardly be debited to imperial funds, though we might fairly claim of States, for whose security garrisons are kept up, that these should not be left without means of communication and support.

The conservancy of the native city of Augur, though still bad, is slightly improved.

General Probyn alludes to the question of extradition, and the difficulty of obtaining the attendance of witnesses from Native States; this is before the Government of India, and further notice is unnecessary here.

The Central India Horse shooting party was most successful during last season, having brought to camp a grand array of tigers, panthers, bears, &c. The yearly progress of this party has in every way a good

effect. It keeps up a pleasant acquaintance between the people and the "Sahibs," whose advent is looked for, the Chiefs give elephants and aid; officers too acquire a valuable knowledge of the country and people.

The peace of the country, especially about Neemuch, was imperilled by Mogheas, who seem to be gaining strength and courage. General Probyn thinks that one single Code of Rules should be drawn up for the suppression of this and other lawless tribes, and the Durbars of Central India and Rajpootana bound to abide strictly by these Rules. Codes, however perfect, would be of little worth without power to enforce their provisions; and here the interlaced frontiers of States, the jealousy of jurisdiction, the collusion of Thakoors and officials would effectually frustrate any such attempts. Eventually we must deal with these lawless tribes as Malcolm and Outram dealt with the Sondias and Bheels. So daring have these gangs of robbers become that it has been necessary to strengthen the guards of the Central India Horse on the Agra and Bombay road, and orders have been issued that the troopers should use their arms freely against Mogheas found armed in the act of plundering. The absence of the daily mail cart has deprived this road of its prestige in security.

In Sillana and Seetambow khoont has not yet been abolished, but it was hoped that this vexatious tax would not long be continued.

66. *Jowra*.—Huzrut Noor Khan, the Kamdar, is justly praised for his excellent administration of the affairs of this State. The debt of Rupees 7,84,000 has been paid, and the State is entirely clear. The Kamdar is full of energy. Wells and tanks have been constructed, and waste land brought under cultivation, by which the revenue has been increased by Rupees 7,000. Three new Hindee Schools have been opened, the merchants of the town subscribing Rupees 1,800 towards building a school-house. The wall round the city and the memorial of the late Chief are progressing. The appointment of Lieutenant Wilson to the post of tutor and guardian to the young Nawab is designated by General Probyn as a "most happy one." The Nawab, accompanied by this officer, made tours in his territory during the cold season. The Political Agent hopes that his travels will be extended next year to different parts of India, as he is too much under home influence with all the care that is taken. The Nawab is intelligent and well meaning; he is fond of field sports, a first-rate horseman, and a fair shot, and these pursuits somewhat militate against assiduous study. On the whole it is thought that, when the time comes for delivering over the State to him, he will not be found wanting.

General Probyn once more very strongly urges that a handsome provision be made for the Kamdar from the Jowra State, and that the Government of India be moved to mark in some special way its appreciation of his character and services.

I warmly endorse all General Probyn has written respecting the Kamdar of Jowra, or, as he is familiarly known, the "Khan Sahib." He is an administrator of rare temper and capacity.

Lieutenant Wilson admirably fulfils the task assigned him, and the Nawab's bearing is so pleasant and cordial that, though we may fail in making him learned, there is every prospect of his becoming what he should be as a Chief.

67. *Rutlam*.—The able Superintendent of this State, Meer Shahanut Ali, furnishes a full and satisfactory Report. Population has increased, and crime diminished. The land settlement alluded to as in progress in former Reports has been completed. It is advantageous both to the State and to the people. Two more schools for girls have been opened, and a new master entertained, under whose management improvement has been marked.

The sanitary arrangements of the city of Rutlam (as at Jowra) call forth the warmest praise.

The financial condition of the State is good; a small deficit was expected, but it has turned into a slight surplus.

Allusion is made to a "hural" or "strike" which took place amongst the traders of the city, owing to some misunderstanding on the subject of time-bargains. The Political Agent visited Rutlam to enquire into this affair, but not a single complaint was brought, during his week's stay, against the Superintendent, who is once more warmly commended for his ability and good management.

Since this was written, Meer Shahanut Ali has been nominated a Companion of the Star of India. The honor could not have been more worthily bestowed.

The young Chief is intelligent and promising. Since General Probyn wrote the services of a qualified tutor have been obtained, and the education of the Chief is in his hands. We shall do well with him.

Shahanut Ali's observations are worth every attention. Few natives of this country have so thorough an acquaintance with our laws and purposes, our habits of thought, as Shahanut Ali; his experience is varied and deep. It is a well which will always bear dipping into. His desire for reform is not less earnest than our own, but there is about his acts a wise conservatism which tends to make all progress initiated, sure, and healthy.

68. *Seetamhow*.—This State continues to struggle on, overweighted as it is by the heavy tribute payable to Sindia. This, as before reported; amounts to Rupees 55,000 yearly. The total revenue of the State is only about a lakh and a half, and there is a debt of something more than a lakh. Unless the tribute is to some degree remitted there is little hope in the future for this over-burdened State, though the Chief tries his best to meet his obligations. Yet we can do nothing more than we have done; the present Sindia some few years ago at our instance relinquished Rupees 5,000 a year. It had stood at Rupees 60,000 per annum from the time of Sir John Malcolm. Seetamhow has ever been loyal and reliant towards the British Government.

69. *Sillana*.—No improvement is discernible in the affairs of this State. It is feared that fresh debts are being incurred as fast as old ones are paid off. The Chief, at one time intelligent beyond his peers, is the slave of sensuality and debauchery which have ruined his health. His promises of amendment are written in water. The late Naib Kamdar, a man of bad character, though dismissed from his post, was found still to exert an evil influence over affairs. He has been forbidden to visit the State without permission from the Political Agent.

The Chief has no offspring and is now unlikely ever to become a father.

70. *Sindia's Pergunnahs*.—Allusion is again made to the difficulties described in last year's Report in the administration of these pergunnahs. The Sir Soobah, though a most able official and well served by the Naib Soobah, has his hands tied, no power being entrusted to him. A new Soobah has been appointed to Augur, who is unfitted for his place in every respect, and who trades upon his influence with the Gwalior Dewan.

The Soobah alluded to has since been changed. The Maharaja unfortunately still has the petty affairs of Malwa ruled at Gwalior, and the result is delay with intrigue and uncertainty.

71. *Holkar's Pergunnahs*.—A dismal picture is drawn of the state of the Thakoors and ryots under the oppression and assessments of Maharaja Holkar. Upwards of a hundred unhappy creatures flocked to Augur in March, and prayed for aid and intercession which the Political Agent was powerless to give. They were advised to return to their homes and submit to His Highness' impositions, and were afterwards summoned to Indore, where they feared they would meet with ill usage and imprisonment.

72. General Probyn remarks that the Dewan of Rampoor, Tej Sing, is fast killing himself by debauched habits. His mother is anxious that he should adopt an heir. His lands and interests in the time of Malcolm were, as proved by documents, closely watched over by the British authorities; but Holkar will not admit that they are guaranteed and will, it is feared, resume the jaghire on the death of Tej Sing.

The position of the Rampoor Thakoors has been long a matter of anxiety to the Government of India. Confiscation of ancient rights and traditions has driven many of the most influential of these men, who have held lands in Rampoor, undisturbed amidst the changing conquests, for generations century after century, to seek redress at Indore. Redress has been slow in reaching them, but it is hoped that a change has set in, the work of confiscation is stayed, and the Maharaja, under the advice of the Government of India, seems now desirous of allaying the spirit of disquietude which has been stirred up, and I hope shortly to report favourable results.

73. *Jhalra Patun*.—General Probyn testifies warmly to the admirable management of the districts of this State within his charge. He traversed it during the early part of the year, and found what had been barren land, infested with thieves, now cultivated, and the people apparently peaceful and prosperous. The Ruler is everywhere praised. He is anxious for the establishment of opium scales at his capital (where General Probyn visited him), but, though his Malwa districts yield annually some 2,000 chests of opium, it is doubtful whether, in the absence of communications, such a step would be advisable. His Highness is willing to contribute towards the cost of a road from the town to Shajapoor (on the Agra and Bombay road) and also to maintain a Telegraph Office, should scales be established.

The question is well worthy of consideration, but experience tells us that roads should precede the scales.

74. *Neemuch*.—General Probyn submits a memorandum drawn up by the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Dickson, as to the wants of the station. A good school, a serai, and a dispensary seem urgently required. With the changes which the coming Rail will bring to Neemuch there will be an increase of local funds to initiate improvements. With a narrow strip for the garrison in the midst of Native States, there is much which needs doing and little to do it with.

Reference is made to certain outrages committed at Neemuch by Sepoys of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry; the matter was submitted through General Sir G. Malcolm to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who ordered the summary dismissal of fifteen of the guilty sepoy.

BHEEL AGENCY.

75. Captain Bannerman, on return from furlough, resumed charge of the Agency from Colonel Blair on the 4th March.

Crops have been above the average, and the season has been most healthy.

76. *Dhar*.—State business is hampered by the sickness of the Chief, who, though physically incompetent for the task, still insists upon keeping all control in his own hands. Some improvement is looked for in the administration of the Civil and Criminal Courts from the appointment of Gopal Rao (late Agency Vakeel), a hardworking and willing man, to the post of Karbaree. There was a surplus of income over expenditure of Rupees 49,083, and the cash balance amounts to Rupees 7,71,088, of which Rupees 5,06,500 are invested in Government Securities. Captain Bannerman thinks that a portion of the cash balance might well be expended in much needed works of public improvement.

The Chief is generous and kindly in charities, and not unwilling to listen to advice, and I have hopes that we shall see many improvements, for Captain Bannerman's tact and friendly feeling are appreciated by the Raja, who, despite his jealousy of native intervention in his affairs, looks to him for counsel and support.

77. *Bukhutghur*.—This estate is well managed by the Thakooranee, assisted by the Kamdar. The expenditure is kept well within the income, and the debts are being paid off. The budget of this little estate has been before Government, and speaks clearly of improvement.

78. *Guaranteed Thakoors of Budnawar*.—These Thakoors have managed their estates fairly, though the recriminations between them and the Dhar Durbar continue. The Durbar requires too much, the Thakoors will give too little.

79. *Jhaboah*.—The Chief has fair abilities and is not unwilling to listen to advice, but he is much under the influence of certain Meywar Rajpoots, who lead him to extravagance. The able Minister, Jowala Pershad, thus finding the management of affairs beyond his power, sent in his resignation, but the Chief is now anxious to retain him, so it is hoped he will continue in office. The administration of justice has been satisfactory. The frontier has been far less disturbed than usual since the appointment of Mr. Framjee Bhicajee, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the charge of Banswarra and Khooshulghur.

80. *Alee Rajpoor*.—The late Chief has been succeeded by his brother Roopdeo, who for the past year has ceased to take part or interest in the affairs of the State. This is traceable to the influence of a party of Guzeratee Brahmins, who are in league against the Manager. The Chief has been warned against the evil influence of intrigues which wrecked the State under his late brother.

The people are happy and prosperous under the new settlements by which they are assessed at lighter rates than in neighbouring States. The revenue rose from Rupees 1,25,158 in 1869-70 to Rupees 1,61,540 in the year under report. The expenditure was Rupees 80,228, which included a large expenditure on Public Works. Rupees 49,542 were paid in liquidation of debt. The cash balance in the Treasury on the 31st March 1871 was Rupees 67,235. The balance of debts due is now Rupees 79,872, of which it is proposed to pay off Rupees 60,000 during the current year. The administration of justice was good. Education is progressing.

High praise is awarded to the Superintendent, Nuzzuf Khan, who, surrounded by enemies and difficulties, continues to administer the Government with honesty, energy, and ability. Captain Bannerman earnestly commends him to the notice of Government. He is worthy of all commendation.

81. *Mutwarh*.—This petty State is also managed by Nuzzuf Khan. Its condition, financially and otherwise, is good. The Chief, an intelligent, well-behaved lad, lives under the immediate care of the Superintendent, and is progressing with his studies; in a few months it is intended to bring him to the Residency School at Indore.

82. *Jobut*.—This State is in a neglected state. The Chief has in a measure given up his habits of dissipation, and promises improvement in the future.

83. *Thandla Pitlawud*.—The differences which have so long existed between Indore and Jhabooh are, it is hoped, in a fair way of settlement by an exchange of lands.

84. *Amjhera*.—This district, conferred on Sindia after the mutiny, was parcelled out by him in jaghires amongst those of his servants whom he wished to reward. These reside at Gwalior, and their Agents try only how much they can remit. The country is impoverished by this system of absenteeism. Sindia's local officials have little authority. The original Rajpoot Thakoors are oppressed, and new and irritating demands are made upon them. These they have long resisted but at last the Durbar has quartered sowars upon them; they appeal for protection, which it is doubtful whether we can give.

The difficulties of Amjhera are due to the non-residence of the Revenue receivers; they are unknown to the people, and have no sympathy with them. The position of the old Thakoors in thus being subjects to new and alien jaghiredars is embarrassing indeed.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

85. *Maunpoor Pergunnah*.—There is little to notice with reference to this small pergunnah. Some fresh land has been brought under

cultivation, and there has been a slight increase in the population. The Bheels are gradually settling down to fixed habits as agriculturists.

The revenue and expenditure were respectively Rupees 9,701 and 4,184. The latter was within the estimate. The rain-fall was sufficient, but the crops were somewhat below the average.

86. *Burwancee*.—The Deputy Bheel Agent marched through part of this State during the last cold season, accompanied by the Rana. He notices the desolation into which much of the country has fallen owing to the growth of malaria breeding jungle. Major Kincaid proposes to open up the district by the construction of roads. The Rana is reported to have improved in conduct. He has had a portion of the State work entrusted to him, and has shewn some desire to improve. The revenue is flourishing, and the expenditure well within the estimates.

Major Kincaid alludes to the Mogree Nuddee boundary dispute, which will form the subject of a separate report to Government.

Crops were below the average.

87. *Jammia*.—The Bhoomia of this petty State, a clever lad, is being educated at the Indore Residency School. The finances are prosperous. Disputes on the frontier of the 47 Paras (alluded to in last year's Report) have been settled and the boundary laid down. Other boundary questions with Indore have also been adjudicated. The Chief and his people appreciate the value of the Sunnud recently granted to him by Government.*

* Letter No. 1890P., dated 8th November 1870.

88. *Rajghur*.—This Bhoomia also values highly the Sunnud conferred upon him by Government. The Tanka payable by the Indore and Dhar Durbars often falls into arrears. The latter has paid, and a special Report is promised should Indore not speedily fulfil its obligation in this matter. A frontier dispute of some extent, in which Rajghur was interested, was settled in a manner satisfactory to the State.

89. *Bagode Pergunnah (Dewass)*.—The Bagode Pergunnah has prospered during the year.

90. *Holkar's Districts*.—The transit dues, as mentioned in last year's Report, continue to be levied to a vexatious extent on all intermediate and internal traffic. These dues are in the hands of contractors who bleed travellers without mercy. Fifty miles of disputed frontier were demarcated during the cold season.

91. *Bombay and Agra Road*.—The opium and sugar traffic, which formerly made this road to Khandeish busy, has year by year diminished. The opium, which formerly, weighed at Rutlam and Dhar, passed down to the rail at Munmar for Bombay, has been diverted to Khundwah and Ahmedabad by the establishment of scales at Oojein and Oodeypoor. Sugar which came up in quantities from Bombay has been driven away by the north-west sugar, which the rail brings by Jubbulpoor along the line to various places between that and Khundwah.

POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA.

92. Captain Martin assumed charge of the office on return from furlough in December.

The health of the country has been good, and the crops abundant beyond any that have been known for 10 years. Wheat was selling at 28 seers, and gram at 40 seers per Rupee.

A new land settlement of the Gwalior Districts for ten years is being made by the Naib Dewan. Under the leases which have just expired assessments were far too heavy, and Captain Martin has endeavoured to obtain a favourable modification of the rates in the new settlement. But he fears, from the rapid way in which it is being carried out (advantage being taken of the unexceptionably favourable condition of affairs to fix the rates at a high standard), and from the instructions given by His Highness, that little advantage or relief is to be looked for from the new settlement.

93. *Ragooghur*.—The dispossession by the Chief of one of his zemindars of his rights had a tragic ending. A quarrel arising between Govind Ram (the sufferer), and those to whom his rights were transferred, the injured man dashed his infant daughter on the ground and killed her. He has since absconded, and cannot be traced. This is a practice not very rare in parts of Central India and Bundelcund, the idea being that the blood of the victim rests as a curse upon the oppressor. The Chief is not wanting in ability, but is surrounded by low advisers, and pays little attention to the advice of the Dewan, a man of respectability.

94. *Bhadowra*.—The Chief is commended for his good management, attention to affairs, and his faculty for keeping on good terms with his neighbours.

95. *Sirsee*.—The Ruler and his relatives are principally interested in cattle-stealing. Captain Martin has had to threaten them with a criminal prosecution.

96. *Dhanoda*.—The Thakoor is dissipated and weak, and every thing is suffered to go to ruin for want of proper control.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

97. The following Acts have been extended to Courts within the Central India Agency during the year, *viz.*, Act VII. of 1870 (Court fees) to all cantonments, Act XXV. of 1861 (Criminal Procedure Code) to the plot of ground on which is situated the Court of the Political Agent at Sutra.

The Cantonment Magistrates of Mhow, Morar, and Neemuch have been appointed to exercise the powers and perform the duties imposed on Magistrates by Act XXI. of 1869, Section 33 (European Vagrancy); the operation of Section 17 of Act XI. of 1841 (Court of Requests) has been suspended at Morar, where the Cantonment Magistrate has been invested with the powers of a Civil Judge.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

98. The marginal statement shows a decrease as compared with

Class of Court.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1870-71.	
	Pending at close of 1868-70	Filed during 1870-71	Total.	Disposed of during 1870-71.	Pending at close of 1870-71.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
Political Officers	35	753	793	713	50	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 83,744 2 1	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 7 7 9
Small Cause Court	774	2,876	3,650	2,950	700	1,17,950 4 7	5 4 11
Total	809	3,631	4,443	3,663	750	2,01,694 6 11	6 8 4

the last annual returns in the number of suits filed and disposed of in the Political and Small Cause Courts during the year under report.

The value of suits has, however, increased; in the Political Courts from Rupees 78,685-13-5 to Rs. 83,744-2-4, and in the Small Cause Courts from Rupees 1,16,211-4-9 to Rupees 1,17,950-4-7, the total increase of value being Rupees 6,797-4-9.

There were 50 suits pending in the Political Courts at the close of 1870-71, a slight improvement over last year, when the number was 54.

Of 700 pending suits in the Small Cause Courts in the Agency, 570 are included in the returns of the Court at Mhow, where the work, in spite of a slight decrease in the number of suits filed, has proved too much to be accomplished by one Officer, who has to give time and attention to many and other duties.

The expediency of appointing an Assistant to the Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow has already been brought before Government.

Major Lester, whose zeal in this arduous appointment has frequently been noticed, left in March last on furlough to England.

On the death of Mr. Coles, who was appointed to officiate for Major Lester, Captain Mayne was deputed to the charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.

The decrease on the number of suits, and the considerably larger total of value, account for the increase in the average cost of each suit, which has arisen in the Political Courts from Rupees 4-7-11 to Rupees 7-7-9, and in the Small Cause Court from Rupees 3-9-3 to Rupees 5-4-11.

The average duration of cases in the Political Courts was 8·87 days.

This comparatively large average is due to the Court of the Political Agent, Bhopal, where 358 suits extended over 4,205 days. The Political Agent reports as the cause of so many suits extending over periods from 45 to 120 days, the tardiness of attendance of witnesses and arbitrators, who, being subjects of different States, were summoned through their respective Vakeels.

The Political Agent is helpless to cope with this difficulty; delay and suspense count as of little value in Native States.

In the Small Cause Courts the average duration of cases was 1·89 days, a marked improvement on last year's returns.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

99. The annexed Statement is satisfactory, and shows a great decrease in crime.

Nature of Offence.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF		Total.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	
Murder and attempted murder ...	17	...	17
Culpable homicide	5	...	5
Dacoitie	2	...	2
Receiving stolen property ...	6	11	17
Robbery on highway or elsewhere...	11	2	13
Theft of cattle or ordinary theft ...	89	142	231
Miscellaneous	235	356	591
Total ...	365	511	876

Only 876 cases were adjudicated during the year to 1282 in 1869-70. Eleven cases were left pending at the close of the year in the Political Courts, and two in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates.

In the Political Courts the average duration of criminal cases was 10·7 days; in the Cantonment Courts it was 1·9.

2,180 witnesses were summoned before the different Courts within the Agency during the year. Of these, 1,777 were detained one day only, 209 were discharged after two days, and no witnesses were detained

for more than five days except in the Courts of the Political Agents for Gwalior, Bundelcund, and Western Malwa, where the extended periods are accounted for by the delays caused by summoning witnesses through Vakeels.

70·4 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted, and of these four died and three escaped from custody.

The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 78 cases.

SECTION III.—*Police.*

100. The Statement below shows the total number and cost of maintenance of Police within the Agency:—

	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
British or local Police under Political Officers ..	8	203	22,941 1 0	7	516	43,582 12 0	15	721	66,523 0 0
Native States or local Police under management .				10	144	11,772 12 6	10	144	11,772 12 6
Total .	8	203	22,941 4 0	17	660	55,354 8 6	25	865	78,295 12 6

The conduct of the Police has been good.

SECTION IV.—*Jail.*

101. The following Statement gives an abstract of the jail statistics for the year 1870-71:—

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.					Daily average number of prisoners in jail.		
	Remaining at end of 1869-70.	Admitted during 1870-71.	During the year.				Rations, clothing, and contingent charges.	Jail guards and establishments.	TOTAL.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.			
			Total.	Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.						TOTAL.	
Agency Jails	...	199	331	169	...	5	174	217	Rs. a. p. 10,212 11 0	Rs. a. p. 6,684 10 0	Rs. a. p. 16,897 5 0	64 10 0	212 3
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups	...	32	675	707	680	...	1	26	2,277 15 0	1,475 12 0	3,753 11 0	52 7 3	30 5
Native State Jails	...	4	8	12	8	1	...	3	303 6 0	.....	303 6 0	42 0 0	7 22
TOTAL	...	235	875	1,110	857	1	6	248	12,704 0 0	8,160 6 0	20,954 6 0	53 0 5	250 02

The average annual cost of each prisoner is Rupees 53-0-4 to 62-3-2 last year.

The Political Agent, Gwalior, reports that the accommodation and arrangements of the Lushkur Jail, which have been often noticed, are still very deficient.

There is no medical supervision, and, in the crowded confined state of the prisoners, it is impossible to rely upon the correctness of returns which put sickness and mortality at 24.9 and 1.2 per cent. respectively, yet the Durbar officials give this as the average of 4,486 prisoners during the year.

Colonel Probyn reports the inadequacy of the Jail Establishment at Augur. The new jail is now in use; it is an airy, good building, but the limited amount sanctioned for the establishment is in his opinion insufficient to ensure the security of the prisoners. However this may be, it is in all respects for health and security infinitely superior to the den hitherto used as a jail in the heart of the city of Augur.

The Indore Jail, under the watchful supervision of Dr. Beaumont, is in perfect order. The prisoners are well cared for and well worked. Prison regulations are rigidly enforced, and the small average of sickness is the best proof of the soundness of the jail arrangements.

Throughout the Agency the general health of the prisoners has been good, the average of deaths being 0.84 per cent.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE.

102. The Tabular Statements I. and II., which are attached, show the payments made into the Treasuries of the Central India Agency during the year as Imperial Revenue and also the payments by Native States. From Table III. will be seen the receipts and disbursements of the several local funds.

Maharaja Holkar has paid Rupees two lakhs thirty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-two (Rupees 2,38,152), being the tenth and eleventh instalments on account of the capitalization of his contribution to the support of the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps. Nine instalments remain to complete the capitalization, when payment on this account by His Highness will cease.

102A. *Opium*.—The estimate for the year was 30,000 chests, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,80,00,000. This has been exceeded by 7,608 chests, or Rupees 45,64,800. The total number of chests brought to the scales was 37,608, and the revenue realized Rupees 2,25,64,800, over two millions and a quarter sterling. In addition to this the amount of stamp duty realized on the hoondees in which the duty was paid was Rupees 15,155, while the total cost to Government of the establishment kept up for the collection of the opium revenue in Malwa was only Rupees 14,580.

It is estimated that 32,000 chests will come for weighment during 1871-72. This represents a revenue of Rupees 1,92,00,000. There is reason to hope that this estimate will fall short of the actual receipts.

The opium godown at Indore, and the road and bridge connecting it with the city of Indore, and the road to the Rail at Khundwa, have been completed. The cost of these has been met from the proceeds of a cess of one Rupee levied upon each chest of opium weighed at Indore. The total sum collected on this account up to the end of the year under Report was Rupees 62,409.

The opium scales at Oojein and Oodeypoor are now well-established. At the former 12,643 and at the latter 4,488 chests were weighed during the year.

It is hoped that during the current year Oojein will be linked by a made road to the Bombay and Agra road at Dewass, and that the rising trade of this old city will be further developed by the establishment of telegraphic communication, on which, in the opium trade, so much depends.

I.—ORDINARY IMPERIAL REVENUE.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkaree, &c.	...	...	99,748	6	2
Sale of Stamps	...	...	18,328	14	0
Judicial fees and receipts...	...	...	7,215	15	9

*Electric Telegraph and Postal collections including
sale of Stamps.*

Electric Telegraph	...	30,881	0	0	
Postal	...	2,10,036	10	8	
			2,40,917	10	8
Miscellaneous	1,29,717	4	11
Grand Total	...		4,95,928	3	6

II.—PAYMENTS BY NATIVE STATES.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution to Contingents	...	...	3,83,693	0	10
Tributes assigned to British Government	...	...	1,21,938	14	6
Tributes paid through British Government	...	...	2,56,491	0	2
Fixed payments for istumrar land	...	...	.....
Grand Total	...	...	7,62,122	15	6

III.—REVENUE.

REVENUE.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.							Total.
	Balance on 1st April 1870.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection, Management, or Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	Grants to shareholders in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	40,217 13 8	1,20,814 15 4	1,67,032 13 0	46,395 13 0	5 33,315 7	6 19,519 11	1	481 5 2	.....	23,105 14 4	36,214 9 0
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpoor Pergunnah Funds.	7,732 7 5	54,856 3 1	62,033 10 6	17,087 14 1	7,263 4 1	4 664 8 3	780 4 0	895 8 0	.....	17,173 1 4	14,774 2 9
III.—Fund raised for special purposes.	40,722 13 8	30,761 1 4	71,483 15 0	15,993 9 9	2,327 2 10	1,529 0 0	3,289 5 1	5,733 9 5	.....	1,954 4 7	40,652 15 4
IV.—Collection from Local Road dues, &c.	67,159 14 6	55,349 10 4	1,22,509 8 10	7,064 4 3	5,285 13 7	6,434 3 5	.....	505 13 5	37,604 1 8	3,029 9 9	62,585 10 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,55,883 1 3	2,67,781 14 1	4,23,664 15 4	80,546 9 6	63,191 12 0	32,146 6 9	4,069 9 1	7,617 4 0	37,604 1 8	43,261 14 0	1,54,227 6 4

* Disbursements towards Local Improvements.—Nil.

Balance on 31st March 1871.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

103. The accompanying Table gives in an abstract form the number of schools in the Agency, with an account of their income and expenditure, and shows the daily average attendance of pupils:—

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS					AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.			EXPENDITURE DURING 1870-71.		SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1870-71.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	English Class.	Persian and Gordoos Class.	Hindee Class.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants in aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from local funds of Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.	
Agency and Cantonment Schools.	5	1	6	163	215	321	701	Rs. a. p. 18,753 0 0	Rs. a. p. 870 12 6	Rs. a. p. 19,625 12 6	Rs. a. p. 9,902 2 6	Rs. a. p. 273 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9,164 0 0	Rs. a. p. 806 10 0	Rs. a. p. 19,285 12 6	
District Schools.																
Maunpoor and Native States under management.	61	2	63	177	192	1,180	1,819	22,413 3 10	250 0 8	22,702 8 6	309 11 9	7,230 13 8	14,935 0 1	80 0 0	22,615 15 6	
Total ...	66	3	69	312	707	1,501	2,550	41,166 3 10	1,103 13 2	42,339 5 0	9,391 14 3	7,503 13 8	24,030 0 1	97 0 0	41,931 12 0	

Comparing these Returns with those of last year, the following table is obtained :—

	In 1869-70.	In 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of schools ...	31	69	38	...
Daily average attendance ...	1,279-93	2,550	1,270-07	...
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Expenditure ...	20,942 11 3	42,338 5 0	21,395 9 9	...
Income ...	25,463 8 11	41,931 12 6	16,468 3 1	...

These Returns include 44 schools in the Native States of Bundelcund, from which statistics have been received and forwarded by the Political Agent.

104. The Political Agent, Bhopal, reports that the condition of the Sehore High School is satisfactory, and that the services of the Head-master, Mr. Mears, are valuable.

I can confirm this report on my own evidence; the school is in admirable order, there is a sound healthy tone about everything. Mr. Mears is doing a good work, and doing it well.

105. The Residency School at Indore continues to thrive.

106. The number of pupils attending the different schools in Gwalior territory has increased from 2,690 in 1869-70 to 3,024 in 1870-71. The educational department of the State is superintended by Major Michael Filose, who labours zealously to improve the condition of the establishments. The Political Agent remarks on the want of encouragement from the Durbar, and the low standard of requirements which are considered necessary to obtain employment.

107. The Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, invited the attention of the Chiefs of Bundelcund to the proposal for establishing an University at Allahabad.

Subscriptions amounting to Rupees 22,060 were forwarded from the Chiefs who seemed anxious to aid in the good work.

The Political Agent considers that a High School in Bundelcund would be better attended than a College at Allahabad, as great objection is made by natives to allow their children to leave the province for education.

There can be no question of the soundness of the Political Agent's views on this point. A High School in Bundelcund would be practicably far more beneficial to the children of Chiefs and Thakoors than a College at Allahabad. There is an *eclat* attendant on subscription to an institution before the public, which is apt to catch Chiefs and others. I hope we may succeed in establishing a High School in Bundelcund.

108. The schools of the Central India Horse at Augur and Goona, and of the Malwa Bheel Corps at Sirdarpoor, are favourably reported on. The attendance of pupils is satisfactory, and the progress made by them is good.

These institutions are thoroughly valuable and reach the classes which desire education.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS—ACCOUNTS.

109. The original budget allotment for the year was Rupees 20,00,000 from Imperial Funds, and this sum was increased by Rupees 1,602 transferred from the budget of the Central Provinces with the portion of the Khundwa road south of the Nerbudda, thus raising the imperial grant for the year to Rupees 20,01,602, against which the total outlay from Imperial Funds, including an increase of Rupees 7,602 in stock, has been Rupees 20,04,858, being Rupees 3,256 in excess of the grant.

In addition to this, there has been an expenditure of Rupees 2,69,614 from local cesses and contributions from Native States for the construction and repair of roads, making a total outlay for the year of Rupees 22,74,472, the charge for establishment having been 18·4 per cent. on the total outlay.

Although the total expenditure for the year has been almost exactly the amount of the budget allotment, there has been a considerable excess over the grant for original works and repairs, military, and a nearly corresponding lapse on the grant for communications.

The grant for establishment was increased by re-appropriation during the year, and the modified grant was slightly exceeded.

The allotment for tools and plant was reduced during the year, and there has been a small saving on this head.

MILITARY.

110. *Mhow.*—In the Mhow cantonment the usual temporary bunds for storing water were constructed in the Sattaree river; a new road was completed, with the exception of metal consolidation, to join the Mhow and Neemuch road, and the station roads and drains were kept in repair.

Fair progress was made in the construction of two new wells in the European Infantry lines, but the work is slow, as the excavation is through hard rock.

In the Cavalry lines two of the new barracks were almost completed at the end of the year, and a third raised three feet above the upper floor level.

The Cavalry hospital was completed and occupied during the year, also the subsidiary buildings, with the exception of the guard-room and a portion of the enclosure wall.

No commencement was made on the new Artillery barracks, concentration of expenditure being essential with the reduced grant for military buildings.

In the European Infantry lines work has been concentrated on No. 4 barrack, which was nearly completed, and the two family barracks, which remained unfinished at the beginning of the year, were completed and occupied.

111. *Indore*.—At Indore the walls and tiled roof of the block of family quarters were constructed, but the building could not be completed for want of funds.

112. *Augur*.—At this station the quarter guard and store-room for the Central India Horse was completed, but the hospital was left in abeyance, pending the orders of Government as to an alteration in the standard plan of hospitals for Native troops.

113. *Gwalior Fortress*.—In the Fortress of Gwalior one wing of the General Hospital was completed, the other wing having been raised to full height and the roof commenced.

Fair progress was made with two half-company barracks for Infantry, one having been raised to the full height and ready for roof trusses, the other to a height of 10 feet above upper floor level, and three ranges of officers' quarters, double-storied buildings, were completed.

114. *Morar*.—In the cantonment of Morar four half-company barracks have been completed in the right European Infantry lines, two have been completed with the exception of interior finishing, and two more are ready for roofing.

The eight blocks of family quarters were completed, and fair progress made in the construction of the out-offices.

In the left European Infantry lines a barrack for 22 families was completed, also one range of officers' quarters, and a second raised to the upper floor level.

115. *Nowgong*.—At this station two of the Artillery barracks and one for Infantry were nearly completed. The third Artillery barrack and four more for Infantry were well advanced.

Six blocks of family quarters were completed, the Artillery gunshed nearly finished, and good progress made in the construction of the stables.

The canteens for Artillery and Infantry were nearly completed, the foundation and plinth built for the General Hospital and roads to the new cantonment commenced.

116. *Jhansie*.—At this station the semi-permanent buildings have been kept in repair.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

117. The opium godown at Indore was completed, also the road and bridge to give access to it.

The building purchased for a Post Office at Augur was repaired and improved.

At Morar certain additions and improvements were made to the Residency, and the Agency House at Goona was re-roofed.

The new jail at Nowgong was completed, and at Sutna buildings for the Political Assistant were nearly completed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

118. *Indore and Khundwa Road.*—The whole length, 80 miles, of this road is now under the Central India Agency, the portion south of the Nerbudda, together with the ferry over that river, having been transferred from the Central Provinces to this Administration.

Fair progress was made in re-modelling the road between the ghauts, and in constructing the section from the foot of the ghauts to the Nerbudda, 22 bridges and culverts having been constructed, a considerable portion of the earth-work thrown up, and about half the moorum soling laid down and consolidated.

The piers and abutments of the bridge over the Chooral river, 5 spans of 45 feet, between the Bhai and Bhore Ghauts, were raised to full height, and the iron girders and roadway placed in position.

This is the only stream of any size between Indore and the Nerbudda, and this portion will soon be completed as a first-class road, bridged and metalled throughout.

No attempt will be made to remodel the portion south of the Nerbudda, but the necessary repairs will be made to the road surface, as the traffic is heavy and increasing.

119. *Agra and Bombay Road.*—The portion of this road under the Central India Agency, extending for a distance of about 450 miles from the northern boundary of the Dholepoor territory, 20 miles south of Agra, to Boreghur on the Sautpoora range on the border of Khandeish, has been kept in fair order, and the portion north of Gwalior has been greatly improved.

As mail carts have ceased to run south of Gwalior, the width of metalling is being reduced, which will effect a reduction in the cost of maintenance.

120. *Gwalior and Jhansie Road.*—This road, 69 miles in length, has been kept in good condition as a fair-weather road, and a revised project is being prepared for re-modelling the northern portion, on which insufficient waterway had been provided.

A bridge over the Seeroda river was commenced on an amended design.

A staging bungalow was completed at Dubra, nearly half-way between Gwalior and Jhansie.

121. *Jhansie and Seepree Road.*—The earth-work of this road, 63 miles in length, has been completed, and a large portion of the metalling has been collected for the Seepree section. All the culverts have been constructed, and two bridges were completed during the year, one three spans of 25 feet, the other five spans of 20 feet.

122. *Jhansie and Calpee Road.*—The portion of this road in the Central India Agency, 47 miles in length, from Jhansie to Ingoee, has been maintained in fair order, but additional culverts are required, and will be constructed when funds are available.

123. *Jhansie and Nowgong Road.*—This road, 66 miles in length, has been maintained in fair order. The injury done to the road surface by the floods of 1869 was repaired, and estimates prepared for renewing the old bridges which were destroyed. Work was resumed on the Sooknai bridge, five spans of 50 feet, and the Thuggun bridge, five spans of 30 feet, was completed.

124. *Nowgong and Sutna Road*—Passes through Chutterpoor, Punnah, and Nagode, the total length being 100 miles.

The first section from Nowgong to Chutterpoor has been maintained in good order, and is completed.

In the second section from Chutterpoor to the Kain river, the earth-work is nearly finished, and projects for bridging have been prepared.

The third and fourth sections from the Kain river through Punnah to Nagode have not been in progress during the year.

In the fifth section, from Nagode to Sutna, the earth-work and minor bridges have been completed, and most of the metal collected. There are still five unbridged streams in this section, for which projects will be prepared.

125. *Nowgong and Sreenuggur Loop-line*—In length 20 miles has been completed, with the exception of two miles of metalling. The Bhorar bridge, five spans of 25 feet, and the Koomradee bridge, three spans of 35 feet, were completed during the year, and the Pugga bridge, three spans of 20 and 30 feet, commenced.

126. *Banda and Saugor Road*—Comprises a length of 62 miles from Sreenuggur in the Banda district to a point near Heerapoor in the Saugor district.

The second section to Chutterpoor has been completed with the exception of one bridge over the Oormul river.

The third section is complete with the exception of three bridges, aggregating 200 feet waterway, which were commenced at the end of the year.

The fourth section has been kept in fair order. The earth-work is nearly finished and a portion of the metal collected. The completion of this section has been postponed for the present. Work will be resumed when funds and establishment are available.

127. *Mhow and Neemuch Road*.—This line extends from Mhow to a point nine miles north of Neemuch, the total distance being 169 miles.

The embankment in the southern portion of the road was breached in many places by the excessive flood in June last, and additional waterway has been given to several of the bridges.

In the first section of 19 miles in Holkar and Sindia's territory, the earth-work has been completed, metal for one layer collected, and most of the bridges and culverts constructed, six of the latter having been built during the year. Fair progress was made with the Gumbheer bridge, five spans of 30 feet, at the boundary of the Mhow cantonment, the piers and abutments having been raised to springing line, and three arches turned. The project for a bridge over the Chumbul river was prepared.

In the Dhar section, nearly 38 miles in length, eight culverts were constructed, one bridge, seven of 30 feet, and two, each four of 25 feet, were completed, and ten bridges and culverts were in progress during the year. Forty-eight culverts still remain to be constructed in this section.

In the Rutlam and Sillana section, 33 miles in length, the earth-work has been completed, five small bridges and culverts were constructed during the year, 11 more being in progress, 41 culverts yet remaining to be constructed.

The remaining 70 miles by Jowra and Mundissore to Neemuch is almost complete in earth-work, metalling, and bridging over the small streams, ten large streams still remaining unbridged.

Twelve arched openings have been added to the old dam at Mundissore, so as to utilize the old structure as a passage over the river at all times excepting in high floods, when the dam is submerged. The piers, abutments, and arching were completed during the year, and considerable progress made with the wing walls.

The nine miles north of Neemuch have been maintained in fair order, but nothing has been as yet done towards bridging and metalling this portion of the line.

128. Consequent on the reduced allotment for public works in Central India, the number of executive divisions was reduced at the beginning of the year from 11 to 8, and the appointment of Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, was abolished.

A considerable reduction was also made in the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishment.

129. Major Russell, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Gwalior Circle, joined shortly before the commencement of the year, and has shown himself to be an able and efficient officer.

The Executive Engineers have all worked fairly, Mr. Parker, in charge of the Gwalior Division, being conspicuous for close attention to the works of his important charge.

STATE RAILWAYS.

130. Early in the year the survey for a line of railway from Indore to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Nimar was commenced, and the preliminary surveys with rough estimates were submitted to the Government of India in July 1870.

After the rainy season work was resumed, the line south of the Nerbudda was staked out, and detailed estimates for earth-work prepared for that portion of the line.

North of the Nerbudda the line was staked out, sections almost completed for the whole distance up the Chooral valley by Mhow to Indore, and several bungalows for the Engineering staff were nearly completed.

In addition to this, surveys and sections for several trial lines up the Vindhya were completed, and a survey made of the range itself to the south and east of Mhow, comprising an area of nearly 180 square miles of country.

131. Towards the close of the year a commencement was made on the survey of trial lines for a railway between Indore and Neemuch, three separate survey parties having left Indore in February 1871 on this duty.

EXPENDITURE on Public Works from the Local Funds of the several Cantonments and Political Agencies under this Office, 1870-71.

	Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.		Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1. Indore	61 12 4	748 5 2	810 1 6	
2. Gwalior Agency	44 0 6	44 0 6	
3. Bhopal Agency	1,719 0 0	1,719 0 0	
4. Western Malwa Agency...	1,054 11 8	.....	1,054 11 8	
5. Bheel Agency	470 12 11	470 12 11	
6. Deputy Bheel Agency	
7. U.—Maunpoor Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Fund)	439 1 10	315 12 9	754 14 7	
8. U.—Ditto road dues	2,212 13 1	2,212 13 1	
9. Mhow Cantonment	1,400 0 0	13,175 0 0	14,575 0 0	
10. Morar	11,390 8 10	11,390 8 10	
11. Neemuch	4,097 15 0	431 8 6	4,529 7 6	
12. Nowgong	2,873 6 6	971 6 0	3,844 12 6	
	Total	...	9,926 15 4	31,479 3 9	41,406 3 1	

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICES.

132. The postal services throughout the Agency have been satisfactorily carried on. The Government mail was attacked by robbers once while in transit through Bhopal territory, and once within Nursinghur limits. In neither case was any loss sustained.

An attack on the mail in Gwalior territory was repulsed by a Native passenger on the mail cart.

133. The Government Bullock Train was also attacked in Gwalior limits, and two packages valued at Rupees 304-15 were plundered. The Gwalior Durbar made good the value of the stolen property.

134. In Western Malwa two unsuccessful attempts were made to rob the mail.

135. The following Return shows the total number of letters, &c., which passed through the Post Offices of Central India :—

Divisions.	For despatch.	For issue.	Total.
Inspecting Postmaster, Malwa Division ...	6,58,576	5,38,459	11,97,035
Superintendent of Mails, Agra and Khundwah Division ...	8,19,824	7,82,375	16,02,199
Bundelcund Agency ...	1,39,505	1,76,583	3,16,088
Total ...	16,17,905	14,97,417	31,15,322

136. The cash receipts of the Offices amounted to Rupees 71,208-10-2, and the disbursements to Rupees 1,19,308-9-6.

137. The Post Offices at Sehore, Bhopal, Bhilsa, Seronje, Bairseeah, Peeplia, Ashta, and Nursinghur have been transferred from the Hoshungabad to the Malwa Division.

138. The loss of the mail cart communication between Indore and Agra is severely felt.

139. The prospects of the Railway from Khundwa to Indore, and the contemplated extension to Neemuch and Ajmere are cheering. The completion of these lines is anxiously looked for in Central India.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

140. The old Bombay line *viâ* Mhow and Dhoolia has been dismantled.

The main traffic to Indore passes by Khundwa, and from thence to and through Indore.

141. The Office building at Goonah was burnt down in December 1870. An enquiry was held by the Political Assistant, but the cause of fire was not discovered. The establishment being without house accommodation was ordered back to Seepree, and the Office has since been in charge of a Sikh signaller, who performs the duties satisfactorily.

142. Offices have been opened at the fortress of Gwalior, and at Burwaie, Shajapoor, and Burnuggur. The attempt of the Superintendent, Mr. McGregor, to work these on the smallest possible establishment, and so bring the Telegraph within general reach, is worthy of special commendation. A 3rd Class Office will prosper and confer great benefits on commerce in many of the cities hitherto untouched.

143. During the year soldiers from European Regiments have been employed as signallers, particularly at Indore, Mhow, and Morar, and have performed their duties satisfactorily. This is a work deserving special attention and encouragement.

144. Much damage was caused to the Telegraph line by the floods of heavy rain which fell on the 20th and 21st June 1870.

145. The construction of a line from Indore to Oojein has not yet been sanctioned.

The absence of the wire at Oojein is detrimental to the opium trade of Malwa, and adds uncertainty to the Government receipts. Sindia has offered to pay for the construction of an experimental line, so that it is hoped, with the dismantled material of the old Bombay road lying idle at Mhow, no long delay may take place in the completion of the work.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

146. The following Statement shows the strength of the troops in the several divisions and districts of Central India:—

		CAVALRY.			ARTILLERY BATTALIONS.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
		European.		Native.	European.		European.		Native.	
		Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Mhow Division	...	1	197	1	271	3	416	1 & 3 Cos. ...	4	2,732
Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpoor, and Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior District	...	0	0	1	350	4	363	1	2	1,173
Saugor District	...	0	0	1	342	1	143	2 Cos. ...	1 & 4 Cos. ...	919
Total	...	1	497	3	966	8	927	2 & 5 Cos. ...	7 & 1 Cos. ...	4,824
LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.										
Central India Horse, Bhopal } Battalion, Malwa Bheel Corps }	...	0	0	2	934	0	0	0	2	1,489
Augur, Goona, Sohore, and Sirdarpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	497	5	1,950	8	927	2 & 5 Cos. ...	9 & 4 Cos. ...	6,313

147. The total Military Force in the Central India Agency is—

Eight Batteries of Artillery,
One Regiment, European Cavalry,
Two Regiments and five Companies, European Infantry,
Five Regiments, Native Cavalry,
Nine Regiments and four Companies, Native Infantry.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

148. The 1st and 2nd Regiments, Central India Horse, exchanged stations in December 1870.

The 1st Regiment is now at Augur, and the 2nd Regiment at Goona. Both Regiments were inspected during the year, the 1st Regiment at Augur by Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., and the 2nd Regiment at Goona by Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B.

Both Officers reported most favourably on the highly efficient state of the Regiments.

The Reports, which were most favourable as to the efficiency of the Force, have been submitted to the Government of India.

The 1st Regiment, under the command of Captain Mayne, marched in September from Goona to Ajmere, and formed part of the Viceroy's personal escort at the Ajmere Durbar. His Excellency was pleased to express his entire satisfaction at the appearance of the Regiment. Colonel Probyn deplores the loss the Force has sustained in Captain Bradford, who, having been appointed to the political charge of the Rewah Agency, has been struck off the strength of the Central India Horse.

Captain Mayne, who officiated for some time as 2nd in Command of the 1st Regiment, has been appointed to act for the Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.

The 2nd Regiment is now under the command of Captain Martin, who has returned from furlough.

Major Hall is officiating 2nd in command of the 1st Regiment.

The health of the Force has been good.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

149. The Bhopal Battalion preserves its character of efficiency.

The Regiment was inspected during the cold weather by Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., who was highly satisfied with its appearance. Colonel Forbes has returned from furlough and resumed command of the Regiment from Colonel Ouseley.

MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

150. Captain Bannerman, Bheel Agent, and Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, again brings to notice the inadequacy of the present strength of the Regiment.

The detached guards and outposts of the corps are so numerous that on an emergency it would be impossible to collect 100 men at headquarters, exclusive of the regimental guards and recruits.

The great want of an Officer as executive 2nd in Command has always been much felt. The Deputy Bheel Agent, who is on the roll as 2nd in Command, has other duties which keep him at a distance; he has never joined the corps, and has no real connection with it.

The Regiment is still armed with the old sapper and miner carbine, a cumbrous and almost useless weapon.

An inspection was held in November by Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., who expressed satisfaction at the drill and discipline.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Blair has been in command of the Regiment for the greater part of the year. Captain Bannerman returned from furlough and resumed command in March.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Surveys.*

151. The Topographical Survey of Bundelcund was completed during the year by Captain Wilmer. An area of 2,198 square miles was surveyed.

The Rewah Topographical Survey has also been completed. *A Geological Survey* has been carried on by Mr. W. L. Wilson in West Bundelcund during the last two years. Iron has been found and worked. Traces of lead also have been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to repay working. As yet more has been discovered which is geologically interesting than intrinsically valuable.

The Survey of the Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces, has this year been extended to the River Kane, on which two sites, one in British, the other in Native territory, have been selected by Mr. Richardson, the Executive Engineer, for future reservoirs. Nothing, however, but preliminary survey has as yet been done.

FRONTIER SURVEYS AND DEMARCATIONS.

152. The settlement of the Chota Nagpoor and Rewah frontier has been continued during the year by Captain Samuells on the part of Government, and an intelligent official deputed by the Rewah Durbar.

The remaining distance was estimated at 110 miles, but this is probably short of the actual frontier, owing to the windings frequently taken by boundaries.

Captain Samuells was hopeful of completing the frontier during the year.

153. Lieutenant Gibson and Mr. Spedding have been employed on the settlement of the Bundelcund and North-Western Provinces frontier. About 409 miles have been laid down, and a considerable number of disputes settled.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

154. In Western Malwa Captain Luard, 3rd Assistant Agent, Governor-General, settled 13 disputes during the year. Colonel Probyn reports that the work was done well. Lieutenant Barr settled five disputes in Western Malwa, and an intricate and complicated case which has been gathering in dispute for years between Sindia's villages of Peeplia and the Thakoor of Baglee.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, reports that 80 boundary disputes were satisfactorily settled by Lieutenant Maitland, who has worked with great zeal.

The vexatious boundary dispute between Indore and Burwancee, known as the Mogree Nuddee case, has been finally reported on by a Commission composed of Colonel Blair, Officiating Bheel Agent, and Major Kineaid, Deputy Bheel Agent.

Lieutenant Barr, who was specially deputed to settle boundary disputes between His Highness Maharaja Holkar and neighbouring States, disposed of nine troublesome cases, chiefly between Indore and Dhar. On Lieutenant Barr being appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant, Major Kineaid continued the work, and settled three boundary disputes between Indore and Gwalior.

SECTION II.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

155. The following Table shows the working and cost of the dispensaries within the limits of the Agency :—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.					DURING 1870-71.			
					Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.
UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.								
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>								<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	12,124	70	3,703	3,511 15 11
Malwa	...	...	...	...	32,902	231	2,107	15,315 6 2
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	21,567	167	937	8,009 9 5
Total					66,633	469	6,597	26,836 15 6
NOT UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.								
Western Malwa	...	...	...	...	1,173	31	50	8,661 7 6
Deputy Bheel Agency	...	...	...	...	1,753	37	574	1,629 0 0
Bundelcund	...	...	...	...	14,308	171	11,127	7,491 0 0
Total					17,234	239	11,751	17,780 7 6

These Returns show a marked improvement on those of last year. The deaths in the dispensaries under supervision have fallen from 953 to 468, and in those not under British supervision from 308 to 239.

156. The admissions to the Indore Residency Hospital were 7,273 patients.

There were 185 deaths.

The exertions of Dr. Beaumont to relieve the suffering merit the highest praise. The hospital is crowded daily with patients, who come from far and wide to benefit by his care and skill which are exerted with very marked success. As an operation for diseases of the eye Dr. Beaumont's fame is wide spread in Central India.

157. The Vaccination Returns are not so satisfactory as in the previous year. There has been a considerable falling off in the number of vaccinations from all the dispensaries and hospitals, except those in Bundelcund, where the number has risen from 4,084 to 11,127.

158. There is an increase of 7,240 in the admissions to the dispensaries of Bhopal, Malwa, and Gwalior: this increase accounts in some measure for the increase in the amount expended on the hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of vaccinators in the States of Bundelcund has been increased from 11 to 30. Dr. Stratton remarks on the objections made by the natives to having their children vaccinated. The Returns, however, are most favourable, and show that the tendency to oppose vaccination is on the decrease. Dr. Stratton has laboured with success in winning Chiefs and people of influence to accept vaccination in a country in which the ravages of small-pox thinned the population year by year.

159. There has been an entire absence of epidemic of any sort throughout the Agency during the year under report.

SECTION III.—*Stud.*

160. Colonel Probyn reports more favourably on the Studs at Augur and Goona. Many of the Zemindars have at length been induced to bring good mares to be served by the stallions. Two stallions have been cast, and their places supplied by two young horses, received from the Government Stud, which are much admired by the Zemindars. Three Bokhara donkey stallions are now in Central India, two at Augur, and one at Goona. Mules are but little known in these parts, but Colonel Probyn thinks that there will be no difficulty in promoting a good breed of these useful animals. As yet, however, the strong prejudices of the Hindoo population have made progress impossible.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.,*
Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.



APPENDICES.



APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1870-71.

2. The year has happily been one of plenty; the grain markets have been abundantly supplied, the average rate being 28 scers per Rupee of the commoner food grains; fodder also has been plentiful and cheap.

3. The public health too was good, and no epidemics were prevalent.

4. The Maharaja Scindia has enjoyed excellent health, devoting his time with untiring energy to the despatch of business, the personal control of the Government of the country, and the management of the army.

5. In October last His Highness visited Agra for the purpose of paying his respects to the Viceroy. I need not here allude to what passed on the occasion of the private visit paid by the Maharaja to His Excellency further than to note that the subject has not since been alluded to by His Highness.

6. The visit of inspection made to Morar in December by the Commander-in-Chief afforded the Maharaja an opportunity of renewing the acquaintance made with His Excellency when Lord Napier commanded the Gwalior Brigade; and His Highness was delighted in being able to entertain the illustrious visitor by displaying his army, which was inspected and reviewed by His Excellency, followed in the evening by a banquet at the Palace, to which the whole of the Morar community was invited to meet His Lordship.

7. Scindia made a short tour through the northern districts in February, during which some irregularities of the district officials were brought to light, and early in March, His Highness assumed charge of the office of Subah of Gird Gwalior District, in order, as the Maharaja informed me, that he might personally become acquainted with the duties of a Subah, and also have opportunities of learning from the occupiers of the land whether they were subjected to extortion by the officials of the State.

8. The Maharaja has toured through his charge, looking into everything himself, even to superintending measurements of the land. Several grave irregularities have been exposed, one of which was the ousting of the owner of the village Jumahur, near Gwalior, in favour of a relative of the Subah; however the tables were turned and the real owner now enjoys his rights; another instance is in the defalcation of the revenue of a village actually within sight of the Palace to the extent of Rupees 800 per annum, where land yielding that amount was quietly returned as being waste!

9. Several local officials have also been dismissed, His Highness filling up the vacancies from the ranks of the army. Two Captains, two Conductors, and six Duffadars have received civil appointments, the highest being that of Naib Subah Foujdari of the Gwalior Gird District, to which Captain Abdool Raoof Khan, Adjutant of Cavalry, has been posted.

10. The revenue settlement of the district has also occupied the Maharaja's attention, and His Highness has drawn up a report which he submitted to the Durbar for sanction and approval. The Maharaja proposes adopting experimentally the ryotwar system, but nothing definite has been settled.

11. The 2nd Dewan, Wasdeo Bhow, has been deputed to the Esaghur District for the purpose of making a revenue settlement, the leases having expired in 1869-70.

12. This settlement was effected in 1861 under Balajee Chimnaje, the late Dewan, and Wasdeo Bhow. The Minister's report has not yet been received, but it is generally believed that the new settlement will be for another period of ten years.

13. Lieutenant-Colonel Gunput Rao Kharkay still continues to enjoy the confidence and favour of his master, and carries on the onerous duties of Minister without ostentation, but at the same time there is marked improvement in the administration. The Dewan is at present engaged in framing a Penal Code based on the Indian Code.

14. The Dewan is assisted by

1. Naib Dewan Wisonath Kote, Revenue.
2. Ditto Wasdeo Bhow, Judicial.
3. Ditto Pundit Hurnath, Appeal.
4. Ditto Colonel Sir Peter Filose, Criminal.

15. *Revenue.*—Through the courtesy of the Maharaja I have been furnished with information regarding the revenue and expenditure for the Sumbut year 1927, A.D. 1870-71, the present condition of the districts that were affected by the famine of 1868-69, and some other particulars which are interesting.

16. The revenue for the year has been estimated—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Land, including maafee holdings ...	97,15,124
Customs and additional revenue ...	13,04,162
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,10,19,286
	<hr/>

17. *Expenditure.*—And the Expenditure:—

		<i>Rs.</i>
Army and Privy Purse	...	50,66,734
Chota Maharaja	... ..	1,00,000
Charity	... ..	3,00,000
Public Works	... ..	3,00,000
Miscellaneous	... ..	2,00,000
Civil Establishments	... ..	15,35,010
Mâafee Lands	... ..	12,99,538
Mâafee Cash	... ..	9,17,535
Exchanges	... ..	50,000
Tributes	... ..	67,434
		<hr/>
Total	...	98,36,251
Balance	...	11,83,035
		<hr/>
Grand Total	...	1,10,19,286

18. The extent of the mâafee lands, and the title deeds of those who enjoy cash payments, are now being enquired into by a sort of Inam Commission, in view to a record being made of these holdings, and also to an increase to the cess of 6 Rupees 4 annas per cent. that is now levied on them.

19. *Effects of recent Famine.*—The recent famine affected 2,838 villages as regards their being in default of the Government demand. During the year 308 villages paid up arrears and are reported as having recovered from the effects of the visitation. Appendix A. details the districts and the numbers of the restored villages.

20. *Civil Courts.*—Appendix B. exhibits the working of the Civil Courts in cases connected with land and immovable property. A reference will show that, during the year, 3,193 cases have been decided in the 18 Courts of the State, leaving unsettled 4,515.

21. The decrees of the Courts in these cases are generally carried out by the successful litigant being placed in possession.

22. The working of the Civil Courts in suits for the recovery of debts is, however, neither expeditious nor satisfactory. With regard to the execution of their decrees, the Gwalior Civil Code contains no rules for execution of decrees, which procedure for the most part depends on the influence and position of the judgment-debtor. The Durbar, however, is fully alive to the scandal that thus blots its administration, and has recently enacted that all decrees will bear interest at 6 Rupees per cent. per annum: this miscarriage of justice is attributable to the general indebtedness of the nobility, whose liabilities are far beyond the hope of adjustment, and out of regard for this class the Durbar is deterred from legislating.

23. Appendix C. exhibits the number of civil cases instituted and disposed of during the year. Suits to the value of Rupees 9,90,866 were decided, with costs at Rupees 23,974-4-4½.

24. *Criminal*.—According to the Criminal Return sent by the Durbar, Appendix D., 23,441 cases were under notice during the year, out of which 11,774 were disposed of.

25. *Dacoities*.—During the year 18 dacoities, attended with the loss of five lives, wounding of 14 persons, and the successful carrying off of many head of cattle, and cash Rupees 9,720, and one case of poisoning, in which the victim recovered, have been reported.

26. *Jails*.—There are 17 Jails in the State and in them are incarcerated 1,037 individuals sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A reference to Appendix E. will show the proportion.

27. The want of proper Jail accommodation is still felt in the Lushkur, for though great improvements have been effected by Colonel Filose the place, such as it is, being kept clean, and the prisoners separated by employment in the workshops, which are both roomy and airy, still there is room for more. I have pointed out to His Highness the necessity that existed for a suitable Jail, where the prisoners would have the space required for the preservation of health and other necessary accommodation, and I have the satisfaction of recording that the Maharaja has intimated his intention of building a suitable Jail during the current year.

28. *Jail Statistics*.—The accompanying Return, Appendix F., contains full statistics of the Lushkur Jail during the year ending 31st December last. Out of a total strength of 5,159, there are 1,285 or 24·9 per cent. of sick and 1·2 per cent. of deaths, while of those taken ill 4·8 per cent. died. Considering the accommodation, arrangements, and

* The Hakeem gets Rupees 50 with an assistant on Rs. 25. almost absolute want of efficient medical* aid, it is striking that the sickness and mortality should be proportionately so low.

29. All the able-bodied prisoners are employed in the workshops and out of doors constructing roads.

30. *Public Works*.—The works of the Girwai reservoir, recently undertaken at the estimated cost of Rupees 1,20,000, have been left unfinished, the soil being so porous that no water is retained by the masonry dam.

31. The public offices built under the superintendence of Major Michael Filose have been completed at the cost of two lakhs of rupees: these buildings would adorn any capital in Europe.

32. *Sindia's adopted son*.—In October last the Maharaja sent his adopted son, Ranojee Rao Sindia, to Poona, to be educated at the Deccan College in view to the young Chief qualifying himself for the important position that in all probability will one day devolve on him.

33. The young Chief's acquirements are thus reported by the Principal of the College:—

Mahrattce.—He can write Balabodha and Modi, but not correctly; can read simple prose lessons; knows nothing of Grammar.

Mathematics.—Has finished simple division.

English.—Has learned 19 lessons of the English Primer.

34. The Director of Public Instruction considers that, to enable the young Chief to carry on his studies advantageously, it would be advisable to bring him under the influence and into the society of an European gentleman who, for the remuneration of Rupees 200 per mensem, would generally supervise his studies. This view, which has the concurrence of the Bombay Government, I have impressed on His Highness, who, however, has expressed the wish for the continuance for a further period of the present system, when, if no satisfactory progress is apparent, he will gladly sanction the measure proposed and the increased expenditure.

35. The Maharaja's natural son, Bulwunt Rao, is being educated at the Indore College; the lad is sharp, works well, and is very attentive.

36. *Army*.—A camp of exercise was formed on the plain near Sosara, and the army, strength as per margin, were exercised morning and evening.

2 Troops Horse Artillery.
3 Light Field Batteries.
2 Heavy guns, elephants.
3 Regiments Cavalry.
4 Regiments Native Infantry.
300 Hoojrat Horse.

37. The troops stationed in the Gwalior District were brought in for the occasion, and marched back to their

respective posts on breaking up of the camp.

38. At the Maharaja's invitation, I spent three days at the camp and witnessed the manœuvres which related chiefly to the attack and defence of positions, His Highness commanding half of the army, and on his General, Bappa Awar, devolved the command of the attacking force. On these occasions the Hoojrat Horse were associated with the line and took part in the manœuvres.

39. The Maharaja also invited General Olpherts and the officers of the Morar Garrison to witness a field day before breaking up of the camp, and hospitably entertained all who attended on the occasion.

40. *Exchanges*.—There are no matters of importance pending. The exchange negotiations have been completed by the transfer to the Bombay Government of the Ghunsangvee estates and the lands in Sirrusgaum Kata, and to the Maharaja, 20 villages in the Jhansie Districts of Bhandere and Mote. The negotiation of the Treaty in connection with these exchanges has to be undertaken.

41. All cash transactions connected with these exchanges have been adjusted up to June 1870 by the payment to the Durbar of the balance due, Rupees 1,19,113-7-9.

42. *Dewan's jaghire*.—The Sunnud for the Dewan's jaghire village has not been received, but the Bombay Government have been informed of the Dewan's wish that the village be handed over to his father, who resides in Aney.

43. The Nizam's Government has also recognised the Durbar's claim to compensation for the abolition of transit dues in the Ghunsangvee estates, and paid for three years Rupees 18,027; the further claim, Rupees 11,932, for compensation for full five years has also been admitted and in course of adjustment.

44. *Guaranteed Chiefs*.—The position with regard to their Suzerain of some of the Guaranteed Chiefs has on several occasions been alluded

to by His Highness, who observed that whilst the Durbar respected the terms of the guarantee, the Chiefs failed to fulfil their share of the contract by ignoring the District Officers of the Durbar and disregarding the orders that were issued. This matter will have to be noticed separately.

45. *Cesses*.—The question of the levy of cesses from Guaranteed Chiefs is also under discussion. His Highness urges that years ago the Gwalior Government, in imitation of the British system, introduced fixed land settlements, and the levy of special cesses for the construction of roads and the establishment of schools, and that these cesses were paid by all Durbar subjects, the Guaranteed Chiefs alone demurring, that though the British Government had recently authorised the levy of such cesses, His Highness was of opinion that the authority should date, not with the reference (July 1868), but from the introduction of the system in Sumbut year 1917, A.D. 1860-61.

46. *Imposts*.—Another point in connection with these cases is the Durbar demand for impost on occasions of domestic events (births, marriages, and deaths) in the Royal family: this is also resisted by the Guaranteed Chiefs, but patiently paid by Jaghiredars and Māafeedars of the State; these impost, His Highness urges, are his right and privilege, and that they are levied in every Native State. These questions will form the subjects of separate reports.

47. *ATTACKS—Government Mails*.—During the year there has only been one case of attack on the Government mails: this occurred on the 4th June, near Alla Baillee on the Agra Road; the dacoits, however, were driven off by the courage of a native passenger and the mails were not touched. The band however, as invariably is the case in these attacks, eluded pursuit, which the net-work ravines, the feature of the locality, rendered impossible.

48. The Police on this section of the road has been increased.

49. *Bullock Train*.—There was also one bold attack made on the Bullock Train between Chorepoora and Garaghat on 4th April 1870 by a band of some 40 robbers, who assaulted the drivers and guards with sticks and stones carrying off two packages. The Durbar Police, however, came up and the robbers decamped with the booty they had seized, but the Police were not in sufficient force to follow up the band, and no satisfactory clue has been obtained.

50. The Durbar has paid compensation, Rupees 304-15, for the above losses, and also on account of the following:—

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Robbery near Ghateegaon on 15th June 1869. Property valued Rupees 350 carried off. | } | Noticed in last Annual Report; no clue of the robbers; compensation paid. |
| 2. Robbery of two packages near Chorepoora, 13th August 1869, value Rupees 260-2-3. | | |
| 3. Robbery of a package near Gwalior Post Office on 8th February 1870, value Rupees 164-11, attended with wounding of guard with a club. | } | Noticed in last Annual Report, compensation paid. |
| | | |

51. *Mail Robbery, 1869*.—The case of the robbery of the Government Mail near Alla Baillee on 9th July 1869, attended with the wounding

of the driver and a passenger, and the plunder of mails and packets to the value of Rupees 1,986-2, is still before the Supreme Government for adjudication as to whether Gwalior or Dholepoor is to pay compensation.

52. *Compensation for private robberies*—The following sums have been paid through this Office as compensation for losses by robbery in Gwalior territory sustained by private individuals :—

1. Robbery of Major Harbord, 7th R. F. } at Khurree on 19th January 1869, claim } Rupees 1,000.	Award, Rupees 750, paid.
2. Theft of Overseer Flynn's horse in } February 1870, value Rupees 250.	Chandoree, Rupees 250, paid.
3. Theft of Inspector Boodria's property } at Burkhaira, 2nd March 1870, value Rupees } 762-8.	Compensation Rupees 762-8, paid in full.

53. Two claims for compensation remain unsettled :—

1st.—Robbery of a horse in 1868, valued at Rupees 300, from the Cantonment of Sirdarpoor.

2nd.—Robbery of two mares belonging to a Contractor, Public Works Department, on 2nd February 1870:

54. *Refunds, Transit dues*.—The Durbar has also made the following refunds on account of transit dues levied during the famine on grain imported for consumption in the British Cantonments of Nusseerabad and Seepree :—

1st.—Rupees 4,703-12 to Tej Ram and Mokund Ram, of Nusseerabad.

2nd.—Rupees 430-14-3 to Sunker Lall and Thakoor Doss, of Seepree.

55. *Morar Dacoity*.—On the 23rd June a daring dacoity was committed on the house of a banker in the Morar Sudder Bazaar, and distant about 200 yards from the Cavalry lines. Choosing the hour between 7 and 8 P.M., when the guards for the night had scarcely been posted, a band of about forty men, armed with swords, spears, and clubs, suddenly attacked the house, broke into the strong room, and carried off Rupees 350 in cash and Rupees 3,500 worth of mortgaged jewels, wounding a servant of the banker; in their retreat the dacoits killed one and wounded six of the inhabitants of the bazaar, who were imprudent enough to question the dacoits.

56. The outrage was at once communicated to the Durbar, who took every measure for following up the dacoits; detectives were placed at my disposal by the local District Officers, and informers from all parts of the country volunteered their services, but none of the information tendered proved reliable; in most instances was brought forward to involve some village against which the informer had a grudge; others volunteered their services in the hope of obtaining temporary employment, but all equally failed in establishing a clue to the perpetrators of so daring a deed.

57. Information has now reached me of the arrest in the Deccan of two individuals who are said to belong to this gang.

58. *Emasculation*.—In 1869 the Maharaja issued stringent orders prohibiting the practice of emasculation, and recently District Officers have been directed to send in Returns of the existing eunuchs, with full particulars regarding the fraternity residing in their respective charges.

59. From the Returns of six districts which have been placed at my disposal it appears that there are as many as 115 of these unfortunates. Out of this number the large proportion of natural cases (57) is remarkable!

Gird Gwalior	...	...	59
Sikurwar	...	...	10
Bujrunghur	...	...	13
Esaghur	..	..	19
Nurwur	...	...	5
Subulghur	.	...	9

60. *Education*.—This department is still presided over by Major Michael Filose, who labors zealously to improve the condition of the establishments, and to instil amongst the students a love of knowledge for the sake of knowledge itself; but it is up-hill work, owing to the want of State encouragement, and the very low standard of acquirements that is required to enable a young man to gain employment in the Public Offices, a knowledge of simple arithmetic, book-keeping, and good hand-writing being considered sufficient.

61. The students of the Lushkur College are gradually working up to a higher standard; no great success or improvement, however, marks the progress of the English school, but this can be accounted for from the fact that the Court language is Mahratta, and English is only acquiring a footing in the State.

62. In mathematics the students have worked up so high that several of them are now far superior to the teachers who taught these classes eight years ago.

63. There are 90 schools with 168 teachers and two Deputy Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 50 and Rupees 40 per mensem. There is only one English school; it has three teachers, their pay is Rupees 12, 30, and 80. The salary of Mahratta teachers varies from Rupees 6 to 75; Persian, Rupees 5 to 20; Hindee, Rupees 4 to 10; and Sanserit, Rupees 6 to 50 per mensem.

64. The Returns, Appendix G., show an increase in the attendance of scholars as below :—

1869-70	...	...	2,690
1870-71	...	...	3,024

whilst the expenditure remains the same, Rupees 2,118-8 per mensem.

65. A number of village schoolmasters have been placed at the College to undergo a certain training before they are entrusted with the charge of a school.

66. With regard to the district schools, nothing has marked their progress during the year; but I am hopeful for the future, for the Maharaja, as Subah of the Gird Gwalior District, found time on the 7th April to examine the village school at Antre, and also to reply to the reference made by the Director of Public Instruction to the Subah, inviting an expression of that official's views as to the measures which, after patient consideration, may occur to him calculated to stimulate the progress of education in the district, submitting propositions for the improvement of

the condition of village schools, which, if carried out, will certainly prove efficacious and tend to increase the number of these institutions, and to improve their status.

67. *Dispensaries*.—The working of the charitable institutions supported by the Maharaja Sindia has on the whole been satisfactory; the main dispensary in the Lushkur, under the charge of Mr. Kelly, with the general supervision of the Medical Officer in charge of the Agency, Dr. W. Center, who was relieved on 1st March by Dr. R. F. Hutchinson.

Patients treated	...	...	14,675
Deaths	...	...	39
Vaccinations	...	...	13
Cost	...	Rs.	3,140
Sindia's contribution	...	,,	3,200

The Superintendent reports that, owing to the failure in the lymph supply, the vaccination operations were so insignificant.

68. *Seepree*.—The Seepree Dispensary afforded relief to—

Patients treated	...	...	904
Deaths	...	...	2
Vaccinations	...	...	0
Cost	...	Rs.	624

69. A Station Staff Hospital has been established during the year under charge of a 1st Class Native Doctor to afford medical aid to Government servants residing in the Cantonments.

70. *Jawud Neemuch*.—The Jawud Neemuch Dispensary afforded aid to—

Patients treated	...	...	4,604
Deaths	...	...	88
Vaccinations	...	...	0
Cost	...	Rs.	2,128-8

The returns of this institution have not been received for February and March owing to the Native Doctor in charge being on leave.

71. *Goonah*.—The institution at Goonah is under the immediate charge of the Medical Officer with the Regiment of Central India Horse located at that station.

Patients treated	...	...	1,404
Deaths	...	...	130
Vaccinations	...	...	805
Cost	...	Rs.	1,687-2-2
Sindia's contribution	...	,,	1,180

72. *Bhilsa*.—At Bhilsa the Dispensary is supervised by the Medical Officer attached to the Bhopal Agency. Its operations show—

Patients treated	...	...	...	2,556
Deaths	...	...	...	3
Vaccinations	...	...	...	657
Cost	...	...	Rs.	777-7-10
Sindia's contribution	...	„	...	1,000

73. *Morar*.—The Morar Institution is under charge of the Staff Assistant Surgeon, and afforded aid to—

Patients treated	...	...	...	3,582
Deaths	...	...	...	34
Vaccinations	...	...	...	9
Cost	...	...	...	441-13

The Medical Officer ascribes the unsatisfactory progress of vaccination to the fact that the people refuse to bring their children to the dispensary.

74. *Neemuch Cantonment*.—A reference has been made to the Durbar for a strip of land 54 acres in extent and adjoining the Cantonment boundary to the south and extending south-west for the purpose of introducing the Treach Latrine system, which has been accorded by the Durbar on the condition that the land rent at present realized therefrom be annually paid to the Durbar.

75. The Durbar has also been addressed regarding the introduction of the Lock Hospital Rules into the villages within a radius of three miles from the Cantonment of Neemuch, and advised to instruct its representative at that station to communicate with the Officer Commanding on the subject.

76. *Roads—Contribution*.—The Durbar has asked for estimates of the entire cost of each of the lines running through its territories in order that it might have a basis for reckoning the extent of their annual contribution of Rupees 63,000: the estimates for three lines amounting to Rupees 9,90,315 have been supplied.

1. Mhow and Neemuch.
2. Oodeypoor and Neemuch.
3. Gwalior and Jhansie.
4. Gwalior and Etawah.
5. Jhansie and Seepree.
6. Link to connect Phool Bagh with Morar and Fortress Road.

77. *Agra and Bombay*.—Between Gwalior and Agra this line is in very good condition and maintained as a 1st Class Road; from Gwalior to Beora as a 3rd Class Road in fair order.

78. *Agra Loop Line*, connecting Morar with the Agra Road, is somewhat out of repair, but metal is in course of collection for a new coat.

79. *Seepree Loop Line*, connecting the Bombay, Morar, and Jhansie Roads, is now complete, bridged, and metalled.

80. *Gwalior and Jhansie*.—The 1st section is metalled except for a short distance, the Sikrowda Bridge is in progress, also the Morar Bridge. Kata Nulla Bridge has been sanctioned and work will be undertaken in 1871-72.

81. *Seepree and Jhansie*.—The Seepree section is under construction, the road has been formed, and about nine miles metalled; all the bridges and culverts, excepting a few of the latter, have been completed.

82. *Gwalior and Etawah*.—The 1st section from Gwalior to Bhind, length 46 miles, has been re-surveyed, the new line lies entirely on the left bank of the Morar River, whilst the old road crossed the river three times.

83. The 2nd section from Bhind to the Chumbul, length 12 miles, was laid out and metalled by the Durbar; the line chosen was excellent, but little or no provision was made for drainage; the result has been that all the existing bridges and culverts have been rendered impassable and the embankments cut through at the abutment.

84. The 3rd section from the Chumbul to Etawah is metalled and in thorough repair.

85. *Oojein and Dewass*.—The Durbar have sanctioned a grant of Rupees 56,000 as their share of the expenses of this line to be paid—

In 1870	...	...	...	20,000
„ 1871	...	...	...	12,000
„ 1872	...	...	...	12,000
„ 1873	...	...	...	12,000

86. *Chumbul Bridge and Ferry*.—The Chumbul Bridge is in fair working order, the toll receipts for the past year amounted to Rupees 17,286, and the expenditure for construction and maintenance Rupees 11,608.

87. There was a surplus in 1869-70 of Rupees 4,795, which, with the balance for the year, Rupees 5,678, will have to be divided between the Gwalior and Dholepoor States under the orders of Government, Foreign Department, Political, No. 614, dated 13th June 1866.

88. *Telegraphs—Oojein*.—The Durbar has sanctioned the establishment of an experimental Office at Oojein for one year, guaranteeing the cost of the Establishment, Rupees 300 per mensem, for the period, and, with regard to the expenses of construction of the line, offering to pay cost in a lump sum. The estimates, however, have not been received.

89. *Barnuggur*.—The Durbar has also declined to aid in providing suitable accommodation for an Office at Barnuggur.

90. *Surveys*.—The Topographical Survey under Lieutenant Charles Strahan, R.E., has been employed during the past season in Gwalior territory. The Durbar has supplied the usual number of Agents to accompany the several parties, with proper escorts.

91. *Morar Cantonment*.—The Cantonment Magistrate's Returns of Criminal Justice are appended.

92. Eight appeals were made to this Office during the year, which were dismissed, excepting in one instance, where a fine of Rupees 200 was reduced to Rupees 50.

93. The return of Jail statistics is annexed.

94. The plans and estimates for the new Civil Jail to cost Rupees 18,000 have been signed.

95. The returns of Civil Justice are annexed.

96. To clear the way for the establishment of a regular Civil Court at Morar a notification was issued on 10th February 1871, suspending the operation of Section 17, Act XI. of 1841, in the Morar Cantonment.

97. *Political Treasury*.—The transactions in this department during the year amount to—

Receipts	...	...	Rs.	34,45,418	2	3
Disbursements	...	...	„	32,92,215	12	1

98. *Money Order Office*.—The duties of the Money Order Office under the Agent, Moonshce Fukhrooddeen, also Treasury Accountant, have been satisfactorily discharged: during the eleven months that the Office has been open 1,233 orders, amounting to Rupees 53,738, were issued, and 255 orders, amounting to Rupees 18,161-9, discharged.

99. *Franking Sindia's correspondence*.—During the year service postage labels to the value of Rupees 1,627-8 have been supplied to the Gwalior Durbar.

100. *Returns*.—The usual returns submitted with the Annual Report, *viz.*—

- I.—Administration of Civil Justice,
- II.—Duration of cases in Civil Courts,
- III.—Administration of Criminal Justice,
- IV.—Duration of cases in Criminal Courts,
- V.—Attendance of witnesses in Criminal Courts,
- VI.—Whipping,
- VII.—General Jail statistics,
- VIII.—Dispensaries,
- IX.—Police,
- X.—Local Funds expenditure,
- XI.—Land Revenue,
- XII.—Military,
- XIII.—Registration—Instruments,
- XIV.—Registration—Fees,
- XV.—Treasury Receipts and Disbursements,
- XVI.—Survey Chart,

are appended.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY. } (Sd.) A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.*
The 13th May 1871. } *Political Agent, Gwalior.*

Appendix A.

STATEMENT showing the number of villages in Gwalior territory which could not pay up their revenue in the famine of 1925, together with those which have since paid up, and those which have not done so yet.

No.	Zilla.		By reason of famine could not pay.	Paid up afterwards.	Remaining.
1.	Gird	...	365	51	314
2.	Bhin	...	121	72	49
3.	Toonwurghur	...	152	31	121
4.	Sikurwaree	...	241	5	236
5.	Subulgurh	...	458	4	454
6.	Nurwur	...	470	9	461
7.	Jhansi	...	366	22	344
8.	Esangurh	...	320	44	276
9.	Bujrungurh	...	345	70	275
	Total	...	<u>2,838</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>2,530</u>

Appendix B.

STATEMENT of Revenue Cases of the Darbar Civil Department instituted and disposed of, together with those of the Districts, from April 1870 to March 1871 (Sumbit 1926-27).

Name of District and Office.	Number of Cases			Disposed of in 1870-71.	Remaining at the close of 1870-71.	REMARKS.
	Remaining at the close of 1869-70.	Instituted in 1870-71.	Total.			
1. Civil and Revenue Department, Darbar ...	1,115	1,432	2,547	1,347	1,200	
2. Sudder Moonsiff, Lushkur ...	1	1	1	1	.....
3. Zilla, Gird Gwalior ...	87	78	165	77	88	
4. " " Bhind ...	160	55	215	160	55	
5. " " Toonwarghur ...	325	134	459	127	332	
6. " " Sikanwaree ...	129	117	246	94	152	
7. " " Subulghur ...	144	30	174	40	134	
8. " " Nurwar ...	185	51	236	68	168	
9. " " Jhansi ...	171	591	762	531	231	
10. " " Esanghur ...	149	21	170	22	148	
11. " " Bajranghur ...	109	50	159	40	119	
12. Sir Soobah and Naib Sir Soobah, Malwa ...	828	185	1,013	457	556	
13. Zilla, Mundissore ...	156	40	196	36	160	
14. " " Auger ...	426	77	503	36	467	
15. " " Shuhjehampoor ...	575	124	699	130	569	
16. " " Anjhera ...	70	18	88	16	72	
17. " " Gird Oojein ...	68	7	75	11	64	
18. " " Neenuch ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	4,698	3,010	7,708	3,193	4,515	{ The settlement being on Islmarar tenure, no cases are instituted.

Appendix C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Civil Cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Darbar, from April 1870 to March 1871 (Sunbut 1926-27).

District and Designation.	NUMBER OF CASES		Disposed of in 1870-71.	Remaining at the close of 1870-71.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1870-71.	Total amount of suits decided in 1870-71.	Costs of suits decided in 1870-71.	REMARKS.
	Remaining at the close of 1869-70.	Instituted during 1870-71.							
1. Darbar Civil Department	267	356	623	405	218	5,69,019	3 9	882 8 0	
2. Sudder Moonsiff, Lushkur	127	383	510	319	191	57,177	2 9	3,359 6 0	
3. Zilla, Gird Gwalior	45	91	136	86	50	8,539	4 3	563 9 3	
4. " Bhind	69	192	261	183	78	10,192	8 6	599 7 9	
5. " Toonwurgur	150	84	234	109	125	5,635	15 9	355 0 3	
6. " Sikurwaree	27	78	105	70	35	5,419	0 0	378 4 6	
7. " Subulghur	146	203	349	159	190	24,330	15 0	1,035 13 0	
8. " Nurwur	41	116	157	130	27	4,695	3 0	272 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9. " Jhansi	150	173	323	268	55	17,058	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	966 14 0	
10. " Esanghur	283	132	415	271	144	22,036	4 9	1,123 15 6	
11. " Bujrunghur	73	273	346	281	65	49,643	11 9	2,913 2 6	
12. Sir Soobah and Naib Sir Soobah of Malwa	9	...	9	1	8	8,985	15 0	.....
13. Zilla Mundissore	75	290	365	287	78	30,956	5 0	2,283 2 9	
14. " Augur	141	286	427	295	132	13,455	8 0	934 5 6	
15. " Shahjehampoor	148	96	244	101	143	33,047	13 6	698 5 0	
16. " Amjhara	63	110	173	135	38	11,133	9 3	445 11 9	
17. " Gird Oojein	240	322	362	309	253	14,671	1 3	997 4 0	
18. " Neemuch	288	1,131	1,419	1,004	415	1,05,069	3 9	6,324 8 6	
TOTAL	2,342	4,316	6,658	4,413	2,245	9,90,866	15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,974 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Appendix D.

STATEMENT showing the number of Criminal Cases instituted and disposed of in Gwalior Territory.

Number of cases under notice.

Remaining at the end of the last year	...	11,518
Instituted during the current year	...	11,923
		<hr/>
Total	...	23,441
		<hr/>
Disposed of during the year	...	11,774
Remaining undisposed of	...	11,667

Appendix E.

STATEMENT of Jail Statistics of Gwalior Territory for 1870.

Number of Jails 17

Terms of Imprisonment.

For life	...	...	26
14 Years	...	...	39
12 „	...	...	7
10 „	...	...	34
9 „	...	...	...
8 „	...	...	...
7 „	...	...	69
6 „	...	...	5
5 „	...	...	58
4 „	...	...	29
3 „	...	...	105
2 „	...	...	176
1 Year	...	...	173
Under 1 Year	...	...	316
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1,037
			<hr/>

Appendix F.

STATEMENT showing the number of Prisoners in the Suddur Jail, Gwalior, from 1st January to 31st December 1870.

Month.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			DEDUCT.		REMARKS.
	Past month.	Present month.	Total.	Released.	Died. Total.	Remaining.
January	...	387	77	464	44 3 47	417
February	...	417	65	482	77 2 79	403
March	...	403	44	447	58 2 60	387
April	...	387	87	474	79 0 79	395
May	...	395	84	479	65 4 69	410
June	...	410	53	463	73 0 73	390
July	...	390	56	446	89 7 96	350
August	...	350	38	388	34 10 44	344
September	...	344	50	394	31 9 40	354
October	...	354	30	384	39 12 51	333
November	...	333	32	365	37 7 44	321
December	...	321	52	373	34 6 40	333
Total	...	387	668	1,055	660 62 722	333

Appendix G.

STATEMENT showing the number of Schools in Sindia's Dominions, with their respective number of Students and cost for the year 1870-71, Sumbat 1927.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF STUDENTS.		COST.		REMARKS.
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1870-71.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Sudder College, Lushkur	1	1	418	610	873 8 0	873 8 0	A new Persian Teacher on Rupees 4 per mensem was appointed at Basoda Pergunnah, owing to an increase of about 40 Persian students? The rest as before?
2. Gwalior School	1	1	68	61	35 8 0	35 8 0	
3. Soobat Gird	3	3	80	54	30 8 0	30 8 0	
4. Do. Blind	5	5	206	155	116 0 0	116 0 0	
5. Do. Toonwurgur	5	5	107	119	76 0 0	76 0 0	
6. Do. Sikurwaree	5	5	69	49	37 0 0	37 0 0	
7. Do. Subulghur	4	4	181	171	85 0 0	85 0 0	
8. Do. Esanghur	3	4	135	156	118 0 0	118 0 0	
9. Do. Bujrunghur	2	2	19	52	36 0 0	36 0 0	
10. Do. Nurwar	8	8	101	138	72 8 0	72 8 0	
11. Do. Shaljehanpoor	22	22	428	475	194 0 0	194 0 0	
12. Do. Augur	10	10	178	179	79 0 0	79 0 0	
13. Do. Mundissore	3	3	89	86	44 0 0	44 0 0	
14. Do. Neemuch	6	6	138	151	78 0 0	78 0 0	
15. Do. Oojcin	5	5	250	296	122 8 0	122 8 0	
16. Do. Jhansie	6	6	223	242	103 0 0	103 0 0	
Amount of excess?	89	90	2,690	3,024	2,100 8 0	2,100 8 0	
	0	0	0	0	18 0 0	18 0 0	
	89	90	2,690	3,024	2,118 8 0	2,118 8 0	

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIVE STATES
WITHIN THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st MARCH 1871, BY COL. E. THOMPSON, OFFICIATING POLITICAL
AGENT, BHOPAL.

I.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

THE relations existing between the Chiefs, and their obedience to the orders of the British Government, as conveyed through the Political Agent's Office, continue satisfactory.

2. The year has been one of plenty, and the rainfall was more than abundant.

3. No epidemic has prevailed, and the general health has been good.

4. The general peace of the country has been undisturbed.

5. No cases have been reported of infanticide, suttee, or samadh.

6. The postal runners have been attacked on two occasions, but the parcels they carried have not been made off with. In one instance the contents of a parcel were injured in the Bhopal territory, to the amount of Rupees 6-14-0, and in the other damage was incurred, amounting to Rupees 4, in Rajghur limits. These sums have been called for from the States concerned.

A merchant of Bhopal despatched cash to the amount of Rupees 4,000 from Bhopal to Biowra with but one sepoy as a guard. The money was plundered in Nursinghur limits; and the criminals have not been discovered.

II.—CONDITION, &c., OF THE NATIVE STATES.

7. *Bhopal*.—The Nawab Shah Jehan Begum has made a tour through her western district, a narrative of which was furnished to the Agent to the Governor-General. She was engaged in visiting nine pergunnahs from February 26th till June 4th, 1870, and during her progress she personally heard and disposed of petitions to the number of 3,101.

8. The anxious desire of Her Highness that her daughter, the Nawab Sooltan Jehan, should progress in the knowledge of the English language, remains as warm as ever, but the preceptor is incompetent, besides that he is wanting in earnestness. He is a man of no family or position, and deficient in manner. General Daly pointed out to the Begum that, under the tuition of such a man, progress was impossible; she has in consequence taken measures to procure the services of another preceptor of respectable birth and superior attainments.

9. Her Highness is herself ambitious to acquire a knowledge of the English language, and when a competent tutor has been found for

her daughter, there is every reason to hope that she will apply herself diligently to learn the language, for she has already begun to do so, and she is very quick.

10. The young Princess, Sooltan Jehan, has attained to a complete knowledge of the koran, an important step in education, which is celebrated in Mahomedan families with general rejoicing and festivity. In accordance with this custom, with the cordial hospitality that shone forth during her mother's reign, the Begum invited European ladies and gentlemen from all the civil and military stations around to attend a grand *fête* on the occasion. This was called the Nushreh *fête*; it lasted for six days, during which period a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen were entertained with becoming grace and munificent hospitality.

11. The apathy of the Bhopal Durbar, in regard to the establishment of dispensaries, has been noticed in previous Reports. It is satisfactory to mention now that the present Ruler has apportioned a yearly sum of Rupees 600 towards the dispensary in the Schore Cantonment.

12. The Bhopal State is placed at a disadvantage in regard to increase of wealth and prosperity, for it has no road to connect the capital with the line of Railway passing through Etasee, some 50 miles distant. The Agent to the Governor-General recently, during his visit to Bhopal, represented to the Begum in forcible language that the responsibility of opening out the resources of her territory lay with herself. She has been frequently urged to undertake the construction of a metalled road from Bhopal to Hooshungabad, completely bridged throughout, and a correspondence has been opened with her on this subject.

13. Considerable improvement has been effected in the appearance of the city, the streets having been widened and kept cleaner than hitherto. The construction of a new tank has been undertaken for the supply of water to the suburbs westward of the city, and it is hoped that some of the population may be drawn to reside in the vicinity of the tank.

The bullocks of the Artillery have been changed for horses, and a band has been added to the military establishment of the State.

14. The Begum meditates introducing a new coin, equal in value to the Government Rupee, and a report of this intention has been made to Government.

15. Among the plundering tribes that infest Central India, Moghees and Velaitees have become notorious, so as to call for notice from the Agent to the Governor-General. In all Native States requesting that measures should be adopted to control the movements of these classes, and obtain security for their good conduct, stringent measures were adopted by the Begum to meet the wishes of the Indore office. The names of Moghees and Velaitees were registered, and security was required for their good conduct.

16. *Rajghur*.—The Mahomedan proclivities of the Chief, Motee Sing, have placed a gulf between himself and the members of the Oomut brotherhood, who refuse to be reconciled to the rule of a

Mahomedan family over a State hitherto governed under Hindoo traditions. A report on this subject has been made to the Agent to the Governor-General.

17. Transit dues used to be levied by the Chiefs of Rajghur and Nursinghur on goods passing through Biowra along the Agra and Bombay Road. All such dues have been abolished, except on opium, under recent orders from Government.

18. *Nursinghur*.—The Dewan is old and decrepid, and cannot give much attention to public work; his grandson is, therefore, required to give his time to routine.

Khilcheepoor.
Koorwae.
Muxoodunghur.
Putharee.
Basowda.
Mahomedghur.
Larawut.

19. There is nothing to notice in regard to the Chiefships mentioned in the margin. The Larawut Chief remains as imbecile and incompetent as before.

20. The guaranteed Thakoors have been orderly and well behaved.

21. In the districts of Sindia, Holkar, and Tonk there is nothing calling for special remark. There is a slight improvement in the attention to requisitions from this Office shown by the Gwalior and Indore Durbars.

III.—JUDICIAL.

22. *Civil Justice*.—There have been 358 suits disposed of during the year, with an aggregate value of Rupees 60,778-5, the average cost of conduct being Rupees 10-15-11·24, and the average duration of each having been 11·7 days.

23. *Criminal Justice*.—The total number of cases adjudicated has been 44, with an average duration of 4·6 days.

24. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners has been 16·14, the average cost of each being Rupees 80-15-10. The general conduct and health has been good.

IV.—REVENUE.

25. The following Statement exhibits the amount of Imperial revenue that has passed through the Treasury during the year:—

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale of stamps	697	0	0
Electric Telegraph, including sale of stamps	801	4	0
Postal do. do.	3,138	8	4
	<hr/>		4,636 12 4

II.—Payments by Native States.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution to British Gov- ernment from Bhopal ...	1,81,818	2	11
Tankas paid through British Government	1,85,082	0	0
	<hr/>		3,66,900 2 11

V.—EDUCATION.

26. The condition of the Sehore High School is satisfactory, and the services of the Head-master, Mr. Mears, are valuable and praiseworthy.

27. The disinclination of young Chiefs to attend the school continues to be a matter of regret.

28. *Girls' School*.—This admirable institution has thriven well under the kind and zealous supervision of Mrs. Mears.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

29. A subordinate of the Public Works Department has been located at Sehore for the purpose, chiefly, of superintending the repairs to the road between Sehore and Bhopal, and to the various public buildings on the spot.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

30. The number of covers for despatch received in the Post Offices		marginally noted has been 2,38,002 and for issue 1,91,011, making a total of 4,29,013.
Sehore. Bhopal.	Bhilsa. Seronje.	

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

31. The number of messages received at Biowra during the year has been 392, and those despatched have amounted to 215.

This is the only station within the limits of the Agency, and it is in contemplation to abolish it from the 1st April, unless the Rajghur Chief should desire to retain it on the same terms as those settled with the Jowra State.

IX.—MILITARY.

32. Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, returned from furlough to Europe, and resumed his command from Colonel Ouseley on the 15th November 1870.

X.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

33. The gateway of the Sanchi Tope, of which a cast was taken by Lieutenant Cole, R.E., in the cold season of 1869 has been erected in the South Kensington Museum.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

34. *Boundary Settlements*.—During the year under report a total of 80 boundary disputes have been disposed of by Lieutenant Maitland, Boundary Assistant. This out-turn of work is satisfactory.

35. Lieutenant Maitland works hard, and goes into every case with much care and judgment.

36. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The five dispensaries marginally noted continue to benefit by the judicious supervision of Dr. Odevaine, at whose recommendation the sanction of Government has been received for the supply of European medicines, free of cost, to the dispensary at Biowra.

Sehore.	|	Khilchepoor.
Biowra.		Nursinghur.
	Bhilsa.	

37. During the year 12,124 patients have been treated in these dispensaries, and the number of vaccinations has amounted to 3,763.

XII.—CONCLUSION.

38. Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne returned from medical certificate to England on the 25th March, and resumed charge of his duties from Colonel Thompson.

39. Consequent on the increasing pressure of public work, the services of the Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion have been called in to conduct the duties of the Treasury Office and the heavy routine work of a large bazaar, during the prolonged absence of the Political Officer on his tour in the districts and other duties. This has been attended with advantage to the public service, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Peart has applied himself with intelligent aptitude and efficiency to the additional responsibilities thus devolving on him.

B H O P A L,
The 31st March 1871.

}

(Sd.) E. THOMPSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

APPENDIX C.

No. 76, dated Nowgong, 12th May 1871.

From—J. P. STRATTON, Esq., Political Agent in Bundelcund,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Bundelcund Agency for 1870-71.

Under your instructions to report by the middle of May, it has not been possible to await the completion in every case of the information requested from the States.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The following Chiefs died during the year :—

- (1.) Maharaja Mohendur Nirput Sing Bahadoor, Ruler of *Punnah*, 8th June 1870, succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Rudr Purtab Sing Bahadoor.
- (2.) Rao Bhopal Sing, Jaghiredar of Jignee, 15th October 1870, without male issue. Adoption to be made.
- (3.) Dewan Bunka Bijey Bahadoor, Jaghiredar of Bunka Paharee [of Hushtbhya Jaghires] 1st March 1871, succeeded by his eldest son, Dewan Piyareejoo Bahadoor.

2. The year generally has been a favourable one. Some of the rain crops, as *e.g.*, jowar, &c., suffered in places from an untimely excess of rain at the close of the monsoon, but, on the whole, produce has been fair, and the spring crops especially are in general better than they have been for years.

The present mahooa crop has, however, been a poor one.

There have been too many clouds and storms instead of the clear sunshine in which it thrives best.

The *rain* registered has been as follows :—

At Nowgong in centre of Province ...	36·4 Inches.
At Nagode in East	55·4 „
At Jhansi in West	33·1 „

Annexure No. 1 gives the temperature and rainfall for each month.

About the close of the monsoon the large rivers came down unexpectedly in the highest floods of the season, occasioned by heavy rain to the southward.

The prices of food grains are now lower than for a number of years past.

Recovery from the effects of the drought, famine, and sickness of two years ago has progressed, but many a village can still count only half as many cattle as before; and men who formerly cultivated with two or three ploughs have, in numerous cases, now bullocks only for one, while houses, not a few, gradually falling into ruins show that the blanks made in the population by death and migration have not yet been filled up.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

3. The *Rewah* Chief may be described as having passed the year in a state of expectancy, and the affairs of his territory have mostly had to wait on this condition of its Chief.

My last Annual Report mentioned his application to Government for a loan of 10 lakhs, and his repetition of the often-urged and locally supported request for a Political officer to be again posted at Rewah itself, towards the expense of which arrangement he now offered to contribute, as, besides convenience in political matters, he wished for aid also in the internal administration of his State.

Government has been pleased to grant these requests (with effect) from the commencement of the new official year. This will give fresh life to Rewah, and hope to its friends of its emerging from the state of unsettlement and agitation, which have long frittered away its strength, and prevented continuous application to anything useful.

The Chief is anxious for many things. He desires credit from Government for good administration, and he needs one of the fruits of such improvement, *viz.*, an increase of revenue, in order to support the greater State he now maintains, and to meet the cost of his frequent journeys to Allahabad and Benares, &c., where he aspires to attain a position of prominence and influence that in his former quiet life some years ago he never cared for.

He longs for an increase to his salute, and a position among his brother Chiefs in the Imperial Durbars, such as he conceives appropriate to his ancient lineage, independent status, and extensive territory.

He naturally wishes more effective authority and control over the large landholders or jaghiredars of his territory, and he has some ambition also to acquire a preponderating influence in the smaller States on his border, which are in reality, however, quite separate from Rewah, and are held direct under Government. This last idea appears not altogether new. *Vide* DeCruz, page 107.

He has asked to have a drilled force raised under Government officers, at a cost not exceeding a couple of lakhs a year, to replace his present thoroughly irregular bands.

He still seeks exchange of frontier districts with us, his first wish having been that the

Of 90 miles of Rail through Native territory, 27 are on Rewah, crossing projections thereof in two directions, *viz.*, for 12 miles in the northern part of its course, below the ghats and bordering on our Allahabad and Banda Districts, and 15 miles in the west, above the ghats, near Sutna, on the middle part, and in contact with other Native territory.

Simplification of frontier by exchange along the Railway line would, for us, have been confined to the first quarter.

Bijeeragooghur, however, would give Rewah a corner of territory projecting to the Railway in a third direction between Myhere and our Jubbulpoor District, in what may be called the third portion of the line, after it escapes from between the Kymoor and Bandhair Ranges, which bound the Myhere valley.

Bijeeragooghur has some good forest. Lignite has been found, and there may be coal.

our Bijeeragooghur District in the south, bordering on his family

Tons river, and next (reducing the proposal) that the Railway should be the boundary, he giving his villages on the north-west thereof and some other tracts, while he should get ours of Allahabad and Banda, which are on his side of the line, and

stronghold of Bandhooghur. The exchange of merely the few outlying villages, as eventually concurred in by Government, has not seemed to the Chief of sufficient convenience to interest him.

The Chief had previously often sought the assurance of our support to measures, the full scope of which was too little defined.

But he undoubtedly needs our aid, and asking it now to be given in a way that will enable us to weigh the objects for which it is invoked and coming forward liberally to pay the cost, he is entitled to the best we can do for him.

The Chief's originally proffered contribution was from 12 to 15 thousand rupees a year, but, besides a portion defrayed by Government, the charge to Rewah, with Medical Officer and establishments, &c., will be little under a quarter of a lakh, an amount seemingly considerable, but in reality small when compared with the improvement to be looked for from good administration.

If Raja Sir Dinkur Rao will now but take up his abode at Rewah, and give the benefit of his enlightened experience, the Chief, with the advice and support of a friendly officer constantly by his side, and the practised wisdom of a counsellor like Sir Dinkur, will have prospects before him brighter than any that have yet dawned on Rewah since it became a State.

4. There has long been a belief in the mineral wealth of Rewah.

One of the leading objects of the Topographical Survey of that territory was to provide an accurate basis for a Geological Survey.

The following extract of a letter of 17th May 1870, from Dr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, summarizes the information obtained up to last year:—

“Of the territories of the Maharaja, the Geological Survey have as yet only visited that portion which, judging from the geological structure, is least likely to afford any evidences of metallic wealth. Our researches have been confined to Northern Rewah, and the mineral wealth of that portion of the country undoubtedly consists much more in the vast abundance and great variety of admirable stones for building and other purposes, and of useful clays, limestones, &c., &c. Iron ores occur in considerable quantities in places also, but nowhere so exceptionally rich or abundant as to command special attention.

“Southern Rewah, except by a few hasty traverses, we have not as yet examined. But we are working up to it carefully on either side, and will now soon undertake its examination.

“I am unable, therefore, to give you any definite opinion as to chances of mineral wealth in that part of the country. Numerous reports have reached me of valuable lodes having been discovered both of copper and lead ores. But the so-called discoverers have invariably declined to give information as to the locality; and without some certainty as to the credibility of the statements made, it would have been madness to take the specimens produced as evidence of these statements. Indeed, in some cases there seemed to be more than sufficient reason to doubt that the parties had ever visited the places they referred to.

"You will find a full, though summary, notice of the mineral resources of North Rewah in the *Memoirs Geological Survey of India*, Vol. VII., Part I., page 113. Those of Southern Rewah we do not know."

5. Having suggested to the Chief the advisability of his furnishing, for examination, specimens of those ores or useful minerals which were already known to his people, I forwarded those received to Dr. Oldham, who kindly reported on them to the following effect:—

- (1.) *Galena* or Sulphide of *Lead*. [Locally confounded with "Surma" or Antimony.] Containing a trace of silver, ranging from 12 to 14 grains per ton, accompanied by traces of copper. Will be a highly profitable source of lead, if in sufficient quantity.
- (2.) Earthy *haematite* or brown *iron* ore (Limonite), containing about 40 per cent. of metal. Is a very tractable, and, if in sufficient quantity, will be a valuable ore. It was received from Rewah as copper ore.
- (3.) Rocky fragments with attached traces of a mixed ore of *copper*, *lead*, and *silver*.
- (4.) *Corundum* of good quantity would meet with ready sale for jewellers, stone-polishers, &c.
- (5.) *Mica*. Specimen consisting of broken and soiled fragments probably taken from the surface. If larger plates exist deeper down, they would meet with sale as there has latterly been an increasing demand for good mica, in fair sized plates.

Dr. Oldham remarked that the *lead*, the *iron*, the *mixed ores*, and the *corundum* are all well deserving of "further and careful investigation. They are all from a part of the country not yet examined by the Geological Survey."

I informed the Maharaja of these results, pointing out that what seemed to be requisite was, that the localities, whence these specimens were obtained, should be examined by a person practically acquainted with mineralogy and mining.

His own attempts at mining, or at engaging persons of the above class, have hitherto proved expensive and troublesome failures.

The Chief has expressed his wish for such a person to be obtained through Government, but in his unsettled state of late, it was necessary to defer further action until an officer should be again posted at Rewah, and till the loan be granted which he urged was necessary before any new outlay.

Copper is one of the metals which has been expected in Rewah. No special ore of it was among the specimens received, the one sent as copper turning out to be iron. This may have been from mistake, or

possibly, though I should imagine not probably, from substitution *en route*, for it is said that copper localities are known to local land-holders, who try to keep them secret from the Durbar.

Antimony [Surma] ore also is said to be secretly exported from Rewah in the Mirzapoor direction. Whether it is antimony, or lead ore, which is often sold in the bazars as "Surma" is not clear.

6. The Rewah *coal* is good. It exists in several localities, but that especially of Keryle, in the south-eastern part of Central Rewah, has been tried and found good. Some years ago negotiations were concluded through Mr. Coles, Political Assistant, for working the mines under a royalty of half an anna per mawnd, the rate proposed by the Railway Department, and to allow a lakh and a half of rupees therefrom for the construction of a road, for which the Railway authorities had suggested only Rupees 30,000, and the Government Engineer Rupees 60,000, as the Rewah contribution. The road would have run for about 60 miles through Rewah territory, and the Chief agreed to allow also a sum annually for repairs.

But, on weighing everything, the distance of the Rewah coal from the Railway, and the difficulties and cost of carriage, &c., as compared with the like points of some other coal districts in our own territory then being opened up, Government decided to relinquish the scheme.

Coal exists also in that portion of the Singrowlee District which is in our Mirzapoor Zillah, east of Rewah, the other portion of Singrowlee being in Rewah.

An officer of the North-West Provinces Government was recently to proceed from Mirzapoor to the Kotah coal mines of British Singrowlee, with the view of devising some means of improving the carriage of coal thence to the Railway.

The Rewah Chief was asked to depute an Agent to meet him, as it was very desirable to learn the resources of the country beyond our own boundary, and ascertain what prospect there might be of a new road through Singrowlee obtaining a feeding traffic in coal, &c., from the Rewah territory.

I have not yet learnt the result.

During the previous coal negotiations, it was a line of road leading northward, and running into the Great Dekkan road north of the Ghats near Mirzapoor, that was under discussion, rather than one eastward by Singrowlee.

A route was also roughly examined by the Agency westward to the Jubbulpoor Railway in the Myhere or Bijeragooghur direction.

At that time it seemed very doubtful if, over such a rough country, scantily provided in places with water and fodder, coal could be profitably carried by common cartage on a common road, which would have had to be made solely for this Rewah coal, and mainly from its profits, and that a tramway or a slow speed mineral Railway would probably be required.

The Singrowlee route may, however, be easier, and if a road is to be made at any rate in British Singrowlee, Rewah coal would be directly burdened only with the cost of continuing it in Rewah.

7. *Salt* is produced in one or two places in Rewah, as is known to our Salt Department.

Not in very large quantities absolutely, but still of some importance relatively to the high value acquired by salt under our duties, and the avidity with which any cheaper salt is sought even in our own districts.

I understood last year, from an officer of our inland customs well qualified by experience and position therein to judge, that it might be worth considering whether some arrangement, convenient for the department, and sufficiently advantageous also for Rewah to induce the Chief's consent, could not be devised.

There has, however, been no opportunity for practically bringing the subject under consideration.

8. Of the *Sutna and Rewah road*, begun by the Chief during the famine, the earthwork in Rewah territory is almost completed.

The Chief appears really anxious to have this road metalled and finished, but has represented his inability from want of funds to push on the work further until he gets the loan expected from Government.

Starting from the important Railway Station of Sutna it runs, after a length of 23 miles, into the Great Dekkan road at *Bela*, nine miles south-west of Rewah.

Govindghur, the Chief's usual residence, at the foot of the Kymore hill range, and 12 miles south of Rewah, is merely the same distance south-east of Bela; and, though a light kucha road has been made from Rewah to Govindghur, the Chief has contemplated making a direct one from Bela to avoid the detour by Rewah, and a double crossing of the river there.

This, however, has also been deferred through want of funds.

The Sutna and Bela, and the Rewah and Govindghur lines are the two pieces of local road-making in the State, as the magnificent Great Dekkan road, which runs for 80 miles through Rewah, was the work of our own Government.

9. The local roads, beyond their convenience for the Chief's frequent movements, will be important also as leading from the Railway to—though not yet over—what has hitherto been the barrier boundary of anything like civilization or improvement in the territory.

The Kymore ridge, rising like a breaker with gradual slope on the north, but bluffly precipitous on the south, runs for above a 100 miles in Rewah, without a decent cart track across it, even if there be any at all practicable.

North of this barrier, the Great Dekkan road, from Jubbulpoor to Mirzapoor, and a branch to Allahabad have served for communications, aided by the comparatively open nature of the country, excepting only the rough tract along the Vindhyan Ghats.

The branch referred to has remained kucha [unmetalled and unbridged] save the magnificent works on the Sohagi Ghat.

In Sohagpoor and Southern Rewah again, there are tracks along which timber, from the splendid forests in those parts, is carted by contractors in large quantities for the Railway, and public works in the Jubbulpoor direction.

But Central Rewah, where the coal is, and where other mineral wealth is chiefly believed to be, has hitherto been almost a closed country.

From the crest above Govindghur, rising a thousand feet from the Rewah plain, and double that above the sea, one looks down into the valley of the Soane, and then over half a dozen ranges rising like successive waves of hill to the southward, and separated by intervening valleys each traversed by a stream. In these valleys there have probably been few changes since those following the entrance, centuries ago, of the Rajpoot and Brahmin, as lords and cultivators, among the jungle-loving aborigines.

Imperfectly known as that central region was before the recent Topographical Survey, it may be hoped that, with this guide, with the shortly expected Geological Survey, and with the finances and administration put on a better footing through the Government aid, Central Rewah may ere long be made to yield its mineral treasures with profit to the Chief and advantage to the public, while the valleys in which cultivation at present mostly depends on rain may yet be irrigated from the streams which now drain them.

10. During the year the *Dispensary* at Rewah has been completed, with the exception of some subsidiary buildings.

An excellent *School-house* also has been finished. There seems every willingness on the part of the Rewah youth, both high and low, to learn, and, with better masters and more continuous employment than has hitherto been the rule, the institution would soon become a credit to the Chief and useful by supplying, for employment in his service, educated people of his own territory.

11. *Sohawul*.—This State we took under management a number of years ago, at the request of its late Chief, whose weakness and incapacity, bordering on imbecility, had plunged the Chiefship in debt and disorder.

For the latter, however, his brotherhood had more to answer. Their turbulence, and yet union among themselves to secure for each a share of the State, had, together with the Chief's own proceedings, left the latter almost without revenue and entirely without authority.

The brotherhood wished each a large portion, as in the olden times, when a Rajpoot heritage was pretty much according to the strength of the claimant, and when, from having constantly to fight for their Chief and themselves, without the former being put to expense for any attempt at government in their estates, there was a reason for the system, which does not exist now, when the brotherhood have simply to enjoy the fruit of their jaghires, subject, in some cases but not in all, to a light Oobaree or quit-rent, while the modern cost of governing the whole State devolves on the Chief.

As it was, we could only secure, for the support of the Chiefship, about a third of the State, the total revenue of which is nearly a lakh.

The debts have, however, all been paid off, and a small cash balance left, which would have been larger but for certain remissions, &c., amounting to about Rupees 5,851 annually, *viz.*—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Remission of transit dues	1,500
Land-rent of ground ceded free to Government for the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway ...	200
Remission of quit-rent from Rygaon jaghire ...	4,151

The late Chief's eldest son predeceased his father, but the grandson, Sher Jung Bahadoor Sing, a well-grown young man, about 19 years of age, fairly educated, and apparently of some strength of character, was in March last invested with the administration of his State.

He will need all his strength, and the advice and support of the Political Agent, in dealing with his brotherhood, some of whom, ere he had been above a few days in authority, began to try and throw it off; and others revived old claims to shares of the State, which, during our management, we have never been able to grant.

Some of his relatives have claims to a reconsideration of the amount of income allowed them when the State was in debt, but actual division or portioning out of territories, held as a single Chiefship under Sunnud from the British Government, was long ago prohibited.

This was found necessary on account of the disorders and absence of Government induced when, after progressive divisions, a Chief was finally left worse provided for than many of his clan, and wholly unable to cope with or control them, although he was, by the terms of his relations with Government, responsible for the good administration of the whole Chiefship.

12. The *Kotee* Chief, though still young, is unfortunately of a stoutness that precludes much personal activity. His Kamdar is, however, sharp, active, and willing. The Chief himself is of a fair intelligence, and has showed himself on several occasions well-disposed to act in accordance with the views of Government.

He lately completed the remission of all transit dues in his territory.

Like most of the Chiefs in that quarter, he has his troubles with his brotherhood. One of the most frequent political duties in these States is to endeavour to preserve the just mean—of a suitable subordination on the part of the brotherhood and of a kindly consideration in the exercise of authority on that of the Chief.

13. The *Nagode* Chief is an intelligent and loyal old gentleman. Weak and superstitious, however, believing in the power of enemies to work him bodily harm by spells, and in the efficacy of feeding Brahmins and of protracted ceremonies to counteract the malign influence, he is apt to spend more time and money in these ways than he can afford. Being otherwise also inclined to free expenditure, and being of a family higher in rank and connections than its present means, he is seldom clear of debt.

Often much worried by refractory relations, he is not always practically wise in recognizing voluntarily the claims of those who are quiet and well-disposed.

But his loyalty in the mutinies was so immediate and spontaneous, and of such value at that time from these qualities, beyond the mere measure of the assistance he was able to render, that he has a claim always to kindly consideration, and to our best counsel and support in his affairs.

14. *Myhere* in the mutinies was under our management, owing to the minority of its Chief, who was at the Agra College. He was fortunate in his absence, as his uncles raised disturbance, for which they had to be deported.

His cousin, the young or indeed minor Chief of Bijeragooghur, actually forfeited his State through misconduct, originating under similar evil influences to those which would have surrounded the *Myhere* youth had he been at home.

In that case, indeed, he also might have been swept away.

He has now been managing his territory for several years. He is rather apt to forget what he owes to Government for its care of his minority, is somewhat inclined to temper and self-will, and to an undue idea of his position, and he is consequently sometimes led into indiscretions.

He feels sore that the Bijeragooghur State,—when taken from his cousin,—did not revert to *Myhere*, from which it had some years before been separated by division, allowed by Government, and ratified by *separate Sunnud for each*, or at least that it was not granted him on a settled quit-rent or tribute.

But he is a careful and good manager, and has kept up the system and the *employés* of our administration, which is not very often done by Chiefs after coming into power. Indeed, provided he does not on any occasion let the peculiarities alluded to get the better of his judgment, he will doubtless continue to do well.

His liberal remission of transit dues which, from the relations of the *Myhere* territory to an important traffic route, constituted an unusually large proportion of the revenue, and his large cession of land for the Railway, which traverses a greater length of *Myhere* than of Rewah or any other of the States, was recognized by Government raising his status from that of Rais to Raja.

Over the Kymore range, mentioned under Rewah, this State has fortunately a cart-road by the Budunpoor Ghat, which was much improved by *Myhere* a few years ago.

15. I have grouped the foregoing five Eastern States together,

Rewah.	|	Kotee.
Sohawul.	|	Nagode.
Myhere.	|	

because, instead of there continuing to be, as of late years and during the one just ended, a Political Assistant stationed at Nagode or Sutna, there is now

from the new official year, under the arrangement with Rewah, a Political Agent posted at that place, under whom those States will in future constitute a separate political charge. This will be styled the

Baghelcund Agency, so called from the tribe (Baghel) of the principal Chief Rewah, to which clan also belong two of the others, Sohawul and Kotee.

Of the remainder, Nagode is a Purihar family of ancient standing in the province, while Myhere is an offshoot from the Boondela State of Punnah, having been the jaghire of the well-known Punnah General, Benee Huzooree, from whom the Chief is descended. In the Political *bouleversements* at the beginning of the century the family managed to hold it for themselves, and the other three minor States named above, which had fallen more or less under the Punnah power, recovered themselves as subordinate only to the paramount authority of the country.

The Railway traverses all these States, and, on the footing of there being no Assistant at Sutna for Railway magisterial duties and the political work of the four minor States, their situation brings them with most convenience direct under the Rewah Agency.

16. Passing over minor affairs of individual States, one or two of the matters of general interest effected in these Chiefships during late years may at this time be noticed, as *e.g.*—

The free cession to Government of land for nearly one hundred miles of Railway, without a word of trouble to Government or the Central India Agency, or a day's delay to the work.

The remission of all transit duties in the States now to constitute the Baghelcund Agency.

The agreement obtained from the Rewah Chief for working his coal mines, at the rate of royalty suggested by the Railway Company, and more liberal than the suggestions regarding cost of road. Though the arrangement was not then carried out on account of the superior facilities for getting coal from certain British districts, the subject will almost certainly come speedily up again.

The Topographical Survey, recently completed, was begun under an agreement similarly obtained from Rewah to contribute a lakh and a half, although finally Government was pleased to remit the demand.

17. *Tehree* begins to show some promise. Since the death, three years ago, of the late Laree Ranee Regent, little had been done. Not that she or the Minister were what we should consider enlightened or progressive, but they had sufficient intelligence to perceive that now-a-days it is necessary to do something in the way of modern improvements; and they had the faculty of governing, and were able ordinarily to effect what they had made up their minds must be done.

Among those matters was the construction of *roads* throughout the territory. Since the Ranee's death the scheme has been in abeyance, but I am glad to say it has been taken up again with seeming willingness to prosecute it actively.

The *school* has hitherto been without proper accommodation, but a large and commodious building is now about half completed.

A *dispensary* has recently been built. A Native Doctor has been employed for some years.

Attention is also being directed to improvement of the town of Tehree by widening and draining its streets, &c.

The Chief is intelligent, well-disposed, and not without character.

It too often happens that, after a minority, a want of cordiality exists between the young Chief as he attains power, and the guardian or Minister on having to relinquish it, even where, as in the present instance, the Chief may have been an adopted boy owing everything to them.

Such has been the case at Tehree. Since the Laree Ranees's death not long after she had, on her own application, obtained the sanction of Government for making over the administration to the Chief, the Minister appears to have had no power and little or no influence.

All authority in the State has rested with the young Maharaja himself, who has looked for counsel principally to his late preceptor, a native gentleman of education, intelligence, and ability, originally appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General, and whose brothers have attained important positions in the Central India Agency.

This person is qualified to be of much and useful service to the State, which has treated him well.

The Minister, now an old man, but still of considerable energy, unfortunately has suffered from cataract. He had let a native operate on one eye, and lost its sight.

That of the other also had almost gone, when he was recently advised to place himself under Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon at Indore, by whom an operation has been performed with, I am glad to hear, successful results.

The management of Tehree is no easy task, thickset as this State is with stalwart Thakoors, who look back with regret on the olden time which they think to have been more favourable than the present day, to their class and predilections.

It requires much consideration for their old histories, ways, and habits.

Necessary as it is to bring all classes under the reign of law, the process is not palatable to those who have hitherto never heeded order or regularity, and have mostly been a law unto themselves.

While therefore Tehree, if it is to maintain a position of respectability in these times, must develop its administration somewhat more in accordance with modern ideas than the system hitherto prevailing, the movement needs the utmost circumspection.

For the first time in these parts a number of Thakoors were, during this last season's tour, found grouped on the road, waiting to represent certain grievances under which they said they were suffering.

They failed, indeed, to make out a good case for themselves. At all events, if they had present grounds of dissatisfaction, they obscured them by advancing obsolete claims to villages, &c., quite out of the power of the State now to grant, and out of reason for them to expect.

They complained also of the State Tehsildar making unfair collections from their villages, and of their being incorrectly and too heavily mulcted for temporary absence from service they had to render, and in some cases of the quit-rent they had to pay being too high.

These latter were points admitting of definite enquiry, if put in distinct form, but they mixed them too much up with claims to villages lost many years ago in some of the numerous troubles of the State, and with vague assertions of inconsiderate treatment, while one great burden of their complaint was generally apparent, *viz.*, that their incomes were insufficient for their now increased numbers.

It appeared too from their tendency to club together, without making clear and separate statements of their individual difficulties, that one or two Thakoors, against whom the Durbar had legitimate cause of displeasure, had endeavoured to stir up others to joint complaint, in the hope of themselves being thereby screened from the consequences of disorderly conduct.

On the Durbar there was impressed the need of precaution that no valid cause of discontent should be afforded the Thakoors by any unauthorized behaviour of Durbar subordinates; that any new measure, liable to affect them, should be well weighed before being adopted; and that the bringing of it into operation should be accompanied by all fair consideration.

I also advised that the Maharaja, in important affairs of a public nature, should associate with himself, in a Durbar Council, some of the men of highest character and position in the State, besides the mere officials.

The Thakoors were enjoined to make their representations separately, respectfully, and definitely to the Maharaja, disentangled from forfeited, unreasonable, and obsolete claims; and they were warned that, if they acted in a contrary manner, or concerted together with an appearance of resistance to the legitimate authority of the Durbar, they must not look for the countenance or aid of Government to which, in a manner, they had appealed by their representations.

Matters have not yet been satisfactorily settled.

The Minister is still at Indore under treatment for his eyes.

If but a good understanding could be restored between the Chief and him, a settlement might be easy, for he has the fullest experience and knowledge of the Thakoors through many a troubled period, and he had, as the late Regent's Minister, great influence throughout the State.

With the general belief, however, as to the present relations between the Chief and him, the foundation of that influence has been cut away, as turbulent people are not disposed to continue amenable to the control of one whom they believe to have now no power in the State, or influence with the Chief, to do anything for them.

18. *Duttia* has latterly been disappointing. With fair disposition and intelligence, the Chief has allowed his besetting frailty of indolence to grow on him, until it has now produced sundry of the results ordinarily proceeding from more active misgovernment.

The State has fallen into debt, and its *employés* are in arrears.

Sitting up very late every night, not, it is said, in any actual dissipation, but simply passing away the time in talking and listening, &c., he requires rest during the portion of the day when other people, including his own officials, have to be at work.

He thus rarely presides at, or is accessible during the hours of Durbar Cutcherry, though this could not be more comfortably or conveniently situated for him, being in spacious halls at his own residence. Direct communication between him and his Durbar officers is thus restricted, and has, in too great degree, to be conducted verbally through the medium of his attendants, who consequently acquire a position and influence altogether beyond their proper status and functions.

Verbal orders are similarly brought for expenditure, &c., over which the members of Durbar have no control, and which possibly the Chief himself would not authorize, if he were to preside in the Durbar Council, and were to compare each item under consideration with former amounts, and proportion it to the general means and requirements of the State.

Fortunately the revenue has not yet fallen off, though this must follow a continuance in present courses. The Chief has officials quite competent and willing to administer the State fairly, if either he would allow them authority and control, or, if working through them, he would himself direct measures to that end.

A careful and complete plane-table revenue survey, and record of the lands of the State, has just been completed under the Durbar Amin Maham Raj, which will be a permanent record of the highest value.

Some lakhs more beegahs than hitherto appeared in the rough village papers have been brought on the land roll.

The late Chief, who died in the mutinies, and who had no pretensions to be a good administrator, yet came, in his latter years, to recognize the advantage of good management. He sought this by the introduction of a few trained officials from without.

But an old class of officials have the young Chief's ear at present, and those of more trained ability are disheartened, and doubtful of their continuance in his service.

I had before warned the Chief several times against letting the fair condition in which we had put his State for him, and which he had for a time maintained, fall off.

On my recent tour when the falling-off was but too decided, I addressed him as forcibly as was possible, in either a friendly or official way, pointing out that he had lost several years of his life by throwing his State back to that extent; but that, as the revenue was yet uninjured, and the machinery of administration, though weakened, was not yet destroyed, he had the means of pulling up and recovering himself, if only he would apply himself in a becoming way to the duties of his position.

He said he had taken to heart and would act on my advice.

While hoping the best, I yet fear he may persist in buying further experience for himself.

Duttia is a walled town of some size. It was originally built without any plan or regularity; and from want of supervision the people have been making it much worse by building and enlarging the borders of their houses, until, in places, half or more of the already narrow and crooked streets has been encroached on. I pointed out how much improvement might be effected in a simple way without much expense, and work was begun before me.

I had also a line fixed and partially cleared for a new gateway practicable for carts in the west wall, where one is much needed.

The State has kept up sweepers for the main streets, but the minor streets and lanes have been left to the private arrangements of the householders.

Nothing worse sanatorily could have existed. A staff of sweepers, to be paid rateably by the inhabitants, has now been engaged.

Sick poor are accommodated in an unfinished temple; it is not, however, suitable. I have urged the provision of a special dispensary building, but it is difficult to get, in a crowded town, a good site with open space around it, while, if located outside, it would be too far away for many of the sick and feeble to attend it as daily out-patients.

One of our educated Native Doctors is not yet employed, and it is at present difficult to press the point, as there is a Hakeem, of such reputation, that persons of respectability go to him even from our own adjoining districts of Jhansi, &c. He is, however, intelligent, and uses our medicines as well as his own.

The school is a good institution, of much use to the people for Hindee and Urdu, and of less for English. It is fairly supported by the State, but, for higher results, needs the stimulus of the Chief's personal interest to be exhibited in more frequent visits. Very few of the Thakoors unfortunately send their sons. This I urged them to do in a Durbar held by the Chief at the school-house to discuss arrangements for town improvement and sanitation.

The Durbar has put a pucca roof on its bungalow for travellers. It is very well kept up with out-houses, servants, and a well, and even garden attached, and the book shows that travellers appreciate the convenience.

It has resumed work on the new ramp on the Duttia bank of the Sinde River, and surface repairs to its section of road. Roadside trees are also having attention.

19. In *Sumptur* there is nothing new to mention of the insane Chief. He continues at Umrah under charge of the Ranee. The latter evidently keeps up her predilection for her younger son, who lives with her.

The elder, styled Raja Bahadoor, who administers the State, excepting the Umrah Pergunnah, is an example of the good results of application.

Without previous training, or more than moderate capacity, he has, by dint of applying himself steadily, succeeded better than could have been expected.

Though he cannot but make mistakes, yet the result, on the whole, is on the side of improvement. He is certainly most anxious—and even nervously so—to do what he can to earn approval.

He has made fair-weather roads in several directions, and done a good deal to improve his capital from the somewhat neglected condition into which it had fallen.

Raja Bahadoor has signified his readiness to join with other Chiefs in aiding the establishment of a high school in Bundelcund for the sons of the upper classes and for teachers, if centrally placed so as not to take the youths far from home.

20. In *Chirkhari* the intelligent manager, Dewan Tantia Sahib, always keeps something moving. In this he is well aided by the Durbar, Amin Pundit Balmocund.

The Dewan who, when formerly at Chutterpoor, planned and carried out the improvements of that town, to a far greater extent than I had thought possible when suggesting them, is now doing what he can for Chirkhari.

The capital is being surrounded with good roads, bordered with trees; and a tank, begun for famine relief, is now rapidly approaching completion. It is a good and rather a heavy piece of work.

The Durbar-hall and school-house, a large and really handsome building, is just ready, and is to be formally opened a week or two hence.

The school, which is really a good one, both in the capacity of its teachers, and in the progress of some of its pupils even in English, will then be under the daily observation of the young Chief and the Dewan, which it could not be when, as formerly, in a remote corner of the town.

Instruction in surveying has been introduced.

A plane-table survey has already made progress, carefully superintended by the Durbar Amin already named, a person of varied ability, and by the son of the late Judicial Kamdar, Moulvie Suraj Husain.

The head-quarter district has been surveyed and settled.

Formerly neither land measure nor rent was uniform, even in the same district. Favoured persons and classes had excess of measure and reduced rent.

These matters have now been equalized to the general contentment of the majority, and with advantage to the revenue, although, on the whole, the measure has been enlarged and rates lowered.

The rates are not heavier than those collected from cultivators in our own territory by the Malgoozar or Zemindar. The difference to the State is that, in native territory, the Chief is considered the proprietor as well as lord. Those rates, therefore, after deduction of a moderate percentage for the head-man and of other village allowances, reach the State. In our North-West Provinces territory, on the other hand, we consider the Malgoozar to be the proprietor, and allow him to take,

out of the same rates collected from cultivators, a proportion varying from one-third to one-half as rent, while the remaining two-thirds or one-half only reach our Government as revenue.

The Maharaja, now grown a young man, sits with the Dewan in the Durbar Cutcherry for the transaction of business, and he also continues his studies with his preceptor. In them, however, he can scarcely be said now to progress. He is fairly acquainted with his own language, but has never got beyond a faint knowledge of English.

The Chief, though not equal to the promise of his earlier years, when he was a peculiarly bright intelligent boy, is sharp and well-disposed.

He is unfortunately too much under the influence of his mother, who, as regards the welfare of her son and the State, is not a wise parent. Being, under the express arrangements of the late Chief, her husband, regarding the administration, left as a private person without the power or position of Regent as she wished, her influence has generally tended to embarrass the responsible officers, and to create and keep up differences between her son and them.

21. The Maharaja of *Punnah* died on 8th June last. He succeeded an elder brother in 1849, when the State was by no means in good order. There was a great deal to do, and he did much, for he was a person of singular intelligence, resolution, and perseverance. In the latter years of his life, especially, he devoted himself to improve his State, and had he been spared a few years longer, Punnah would doubtless have afforded a still better example, than it even now does, of a Native State improved by its Ruler on principles, in great part learnt from us, but accepted, assimilated, and applied by himself.

He left, what is rather uncommon among Chiefs in these parts, a family of four sons, three of them grown up young men, and a fourth still a lad.

The eldest, now Maharaja Rudr Pratab Sing Bahadoor, is about 23 years of age, intelligent, and well-disposed.

The late Chief had not let his sons grow up idle. In fact, he was at times advised to allow them a little more relaxation.

Of late years, as they grew up, and were past simpler lessons, he associated them with himself as assistants in the Administration. The eldest he made his Chief Assistant or Deputy, while the others took particular departments, or whatever might be assigned them to do.

With his family trained thus in habits of industry and subordination the death of the Chief, though it was a heavy blow and loss to the State, did not paralyse or disturb its administration.

Hitherto, the whole family have gone on together just as before, the eldest son simply now occupying, independently as Chief, the position he formerly held as his father's Deputy, and the others assisting as before.

It was noticeable in the cold weather how much of serious and maturer manhood even a few months of responsibility had added to the previous rather youthful appearance of the Chief.

He is anxious for the khillut of investiture which has not yet been received.

Fortunately he is well disposed to carry out the work of improvement his father had undertaken.

In public works my advice last year to concentrate operations, and to finish first those near at hand, was followed.

Progress in roads, &c., through and around the town has been marked. The Amjhiria Ghât, up a range about 300 feet high, on the road south-west to Simerreah and Dumoh, which ghât I laid out last hot weather, has in great part been executed. After its completion, bridging can then be pushed out on the fair-weather road already made beyond. There remains, however, a much heavier ghât at Bistrangunj, on the same road, in the other direction, *i.e.*, north of Punnah, the making of which easy ~~for~~ wheeled traffic will need considerable skill and means.

But the young Chief, who looks on it almost as a religious duty to carry out the works his father had begun and set his heart on, will doubtless not be faint-hearted. He is, however, anxious about three villages belonging to other States on the above route, and for which he has offered others in exchange. Their owners have not yet agreed to exchange them. The wish of Punnah is natural, as, with those exceptions, the whole road of about 50 miles, a good deal of which is made, runs through Punnah territory.

I selected last January at the Chief's request a site for a new dispensary. Fortunately a high and open spot was found within the town, and I learn the building has now made fair progress.

22. In *Ajighur* the young Chief has had a difficult task.

Receiving charge three years ago, without anything that could be called previous training, and when the State was heavily in debt, he had shortly afterwards to contend with the famine, which was especially severe in his territory.

Some progress has been made towards clearing off the old debts by assigning villages, the revenue of which is set apart for that purpose. But it is said new debts are growing.

The Chief, on my recent tour, said that, occasionally during the year, money was taken up from bankers prior to realizing the revenue, but that it was cleared off on receipt of the latter, and did not run on to another year and accumulate.

I am suggesting to him that if he would furnish the Agency with a statement of the finances for each year he has had charge, it would probably prove a help to himself, by necessitating a regular examination of the accounts and acting as a check on anything tending to prolong indebtedness.

For some time past the Chief has been seriously ill with fever, but he is now, I learn, recovering.

In this State also there is a struggle between old and new officials, the latter having nothing, I fear, to recommend them.

23. The *Bijawur* Chief, a young man not yet thirty years of age, has needed study of late years.

He showed much promise after investment with authority in 1860, being intelligent and well-disposed, and having been carefully brought up.

As he grew older, his character naturally became more fixed, and seemed one of considerable strength and firmness.

Within the last few years he has shown signs of a strange changeableness, and occasionally almost flightiness, alternating with what might be deemed obstinacy rather than firmness.

He used often to speak strongly of the home struggles between things new and old, saying that he was anxious to set the management of his State on a modern and improved footing, but that all the old people about him at Bijawur were dead against change, and exercised intense pressure on him to prevent any.

Though naturally a strong, stalwart young man, he has suffered frequently from fever. Bijawur lies at the foot of an advanced ridge of the Vindhyan Ghâts, and is doubtless a fever-giving place after the rains. He has been often advised to move elsewhere at that season, but cannot seemingly get away before the Dusserah festivals, which has to be held at the capital, and thus detains him at the worst time. Two or three years ago he was dangerously ill with low fever and inflammation of the lungs, for which he fortunately took European medical advice, and recovered.

The famine troubles were exceptionally intense in Bijawur. The land is mostly poor and hilly, and the food of the people and the revenue of the State alike failed.

Whether it be from troubles of the kind indicated or from attacks of illness, from both combined, or from other cause, the Chief's variable temper has become noticeable during the last few years, and has been a serious misfortune for the State by interfering with any steady action.

During the last three years or so, the Kamdar or principal working Minister has been changed half a dozen times.

There are thus that number of people all pulling against each other. Some are new, and some old, the former having nothing special to recommend them, though certainly the latter need something to qualify their too old-world ideas.

But, after making allowances for difficulties so arising, there remains the fact that the administration is more enfeebled for any steady and continuous action than it could be if there were not something wanting on the part of the Chief himself.

However, I expect to see him shortly, and hope that some of these difficulties may be removed.

24. Of *Chutterpoor* there is nothing new needing special report.

The State has had rest, and has been recovering itself after the sharp trouble of the Humeerpoor outlawry and the famine. This recovery has been much aided by the quiet and sensible management of the Superintendent, Choubey Dhunput Rae, whom I again beg to bring favourably to notice.

25. The *other States* this year scarcely require separate notice.

III.—JUDICIAL.

26. A *suttee* occurred in a jungle hamlet of Punnah in the family which held the village on service tenure.

Report was not made to the nearest State Police post until too late to prevent the tragedy.

The Durbar punished the delinquents by imprisonment and resumption of the village.

Government signified its approval of the measures taken.

No cases of *Sumadh* or *Julpurwa*, *i.e.*, respectively burying or drowning alive in the last stage of incurable disease, came to notice during the year.

27. *Rajpoot female infanticide*.—The measures for its repression among the Purihars of Jignee give the following aggregate results from their commencement some years ago :—

			Male.	Female.
Total Births	...	...	58	49
„ Deaths	...	...	32	33
			—	—
TOTAL SURVIVORS		...	26	16
			—	—

28. *Robbery of Government Mails* has not occurred in these territories since the mutinies, except once in Rewah, on the Great Dekkan Road, during 1866-67; most unfortunately just a little before the opening of the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway would have relieved that road from carrying the mails, and the Rewah Chief from the responsibility of guarding them.

29. No case of *robbery of cash in transit* (sent by Native bankers) has been reported.

30. *Highway robbery*.—No very grave instance of this came under notice. Merely seven cases are on record, and some of these have only been heard of on calling for the information desired for the Annual Report.

The amount or value taken, according to the statements of the losers, ranged in the several cases from twenty-five up to two hundred and seventy-five rupees.

The majority of cases were on jungle roads, and the offenders got off with their booty, which, consisting generally of cash, could not be afterwards traced.

In two or more cases arrests were made. In one the charge was proved and the offenders sentenced.

Compensation was given by the Native States in several instances after a compromise as to the amount claimed.

31. *Dacoity*.—One case was reported from Duttia, but it appears rather to have been an instance of assault by neighbouring villagers of Sumptur than of dacoity for plunder.

32. *Thuggee*.—There has been a lull in its modern form, *viz.*, the administration of datura in food to stupefy travellers prior to robbing them, or else the practice has encountered a check through the arrest in former years of some of its more notorious followers.

Only one case of this poisoning has been heard of during the year.

Duttia entered in a return two cases of thuggee, but there was nothing shown to give them this character or to distinguish them from petty cases of theft or robbery.

33. The professional thieves known as *Sonorias* in Tehree, and *Chundurbedis* in Duttia, have been under supervision as previously.

Of the former 36, and of the latter 53 absconded.

In Tehree the rule is maintained that *Sonorias*, leaving secretly without permission, shall be held to be *ipso facto* expelled from the State, and shall not be permitted to return and settle in it again.

During my recent tour, I saw several of the villages in which *Sonorias* live, with many houses thereof in ruins, some of the decay dating from the famine year, and some caused by the gradual reduction in the above way of the numbers of the *Sonorias*.

But it is better that houses should be empty, and even fields for a time untilled, than that those villages should continue to be a retreat in which a society of enterprising and skilled professional thieves can, with their families, keep up the appearance of an honest life, while numbers periodically issue in organized bands for plunder all over India.

The impression at Tehree, *quantum valeat*, was that the old ways are again reviving in the neighbouring *Sonorias* villages of Banpoor, in our Lullutpoor Zillah, where, under rule and regulation, police or other special action is more restricted.

34. The two men left of the gang of *Humeerpoor Outlaws* are still at large. They are occasionally but vaguely heard of, and in general are doubtless living in some distant locality unknown except to friends.

35. A *Jail* at Nowgong was nearly completed by the end of the year.

IV.—REVENUE.

36. *British*.—The Government tribute of Rupees 27,194-5-6 from certain Native districts and villages was as before.

Succession Nuzurana.—The following amounts were realised :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>as.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1.	From Kunyadana Jaghire	...	3,385	15	0
2.	From Jusso	... „	1,875	0	0

37. *Native State revenue* does not require fresh notice this year.

V.—EDUCATION.

38. The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, invited the attention of the Chiefs of States bordering on that Government to the proposal for establishing a University at Allahabad.

The invitation was responded to by subscriptions from this Agency, amounting to Rupees 22,060, of which I may particularise the following:—

Rewah	...	...	9,600	Partly for general and building fund, and partly for scholarship.
Chirkhari	...	...	6,000	For scholarships.
Punnah	..	...	4,000	Partly for both.
Ooreha	...	...	500	General.
Duttia	...	...	500	Ditto.
Sumptur and Umrah	...	...	275	Ditto.
Ajighur	...	...	300	Ditto.
Sureela, Gourihar, Alipord, Behree, each Rupees 100	...	...	400	Ditto.
Smaller sums from Paldeo, Tori, Pahra, Kunnyadana, Patur-kuchar, Nyagaon-Bil-lehree and Tiraon	...	...	185	Ditto.

39. There is a feeling expressed by some of the Chiefs that, useful as a University at Allahabad will be, by providing in that quarter the means of a first-class education, without students having to go to Calcutta, yet a High School or College in Bundelcund itself, if it could be established by their combining to support it, would be still more useful to them and to the people of these parts, in which there is, among all ranks, so strong a repugnance on the part of parents to let their children leave home at all, and, *a fortiori*, still stronger to send them out of the province.

The above has long seemed a very desirable measure for sundry reasons before noticed, but the poverty of most of the States in this jungle province, and the many other things to be done have hitherto prevented its accomplishment.

Most of the improvements we have been working out gradually in our own territory during a score or two of years have come pretty much in a heap on the Native States to be done since the mutinies.

40. Returns have not come to hand from the five States now transferred to the Bagheleund Agency, and from some others.

Those from 22 States give the following details:—

Number of Schools	...	...	44
Average daily scholars in English	...	...	120
”	”	in Urdoo and Persian...	445
”	”	in Hindi and Sanscrit...	866
Total daily average			1,443

	Rs.
Expenditure	17,708
Of which from school cess ...	4,184
From pupils' fees	54
From States	13,470

These do not include the many schools kept by Pundits as a means of livelihood, and in which Hindi and Arithmetic are taught.

41. In the Native State schools also, Hindi of local types, as the language of the people, is the general basis of instruction. Educated in that tongue, with frequently more or less elementary grounding in Sanscrit, having learnt Arithmetic, and having picked up a little outside knowledge beyond what his fathers knew, a lad in these parts is ready to earn his livelihood, whether by following his father's occupation, or by getting local employment, for which in the majority of cases a knowledge of Hindi is sufficient.

There is a tendency also on the part of poor parents to withdraw their children as soon as Hindi is learnt, from an anxiety that they should, as soon as possible, begin and earn their bread.

In the schools of the middle and larger States, where Urdu and Persian are taught, a moderate proportion of scholars next learn these.

In those of the principal States, instruction in English is also available, and a small number stay on to learn something of it.

Mussulman boys generally omit Hindi and begin with Urdu, while Hindoos less frequently omit Urdu before passing on to English.

It would be convenient for the public service, and advantageous for the States, if the principal of them had an English Department in the Head Durbar Offices.

To a few only of them can an English note or paper now be sent with any prospect of its being understood and intelligibly answered.

Such department of a State would offer almost the only employment, dependent on qualification in English, to which a lad so educated could here look forward.

Though many begin English, the demand for it is not sufficient to stimulate numbers in half a dozen schools to persevere.

With the majority of the beginners, therefore, English is merely one of several subjects they turn to for a time, and of which they never acquire more than an elementary smattering, rather than one by fully mastering which they may hope to earn a livelihood.

But, as those who commence it are generally lads, who have already acquired a fair knowledge of one or both Vernaculars and Arithmetic, &c., and have some taste for learning, they are in general, even though they fail to acquire a useful command of it, better educated on the whole than the boys who leave school on learning their Vernaculars alone, and they are thus so much the more fitted for employment and deserving of encouragement.

There is a strong tendency in these schools, even where the teachers know better, to recur to the Native system of first teaching to read by sight, and even to repeat by rote before explaining the meaning. This is taught as a subsequent affair, which, to us, appears a most inadvisable doubling of labour.

Some allowanees are needed for the lads whose school years are liable to be divided among so many languages, *viz.*, Hindi with a basis of Sanserit, and Urdu with an admixture of Persian, while English forms a fifth to most of those who attempt it.

Moreover, the teachers are, with one or two exeptions, imperfect English scholars themselves, and not qualified to carry a lad beyond the earliest lessons.

A Central High School, when it can be established, may relieve several of the others of attempting to teach more than the elements of English to those who can afterwards attend the former to learn it more completely. It will supply better teachers for the other schools, and a means also of inspecting them which is now much needed.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

42. The year has been one of depression in public works, owing to the extraordinary outlay in the famine year, and other financial considerations aequiring a pulling-up in the rate of expenditure.

Nowgong Division.—The works here in progress consist mainly of the *barracks* and other military buildings, for a wing of European Infantry and a Battery of Artillery.

The expenditure has been Rupees 1,16,885 while in the famine year it was above 4¼ lakhs, and in 1869-70 above 1½ lakhs.

Besides that above noted, however, there has been a good deal of work exeuted this year, with material to the value of Rupees 84,502 previously in stock.

A Battery of Artillery arrived in January. The men are now in the new quarters. Some subsidiary buildings are yet required to complete their accommodation.

Several roads in the extension of the station have been laid out, and the earth-work and bridging of some of them are more or less completed.

A line is now being metalled from the old station to the new, and will shortly be ready.

Without more metalled roads than this, however, the new station will be badly off in the monsoon, and it is suggested, therefore, that more of them be pushed on to completion.

It seems very advisable also that trees should be planted about the new station. There are some already planted along the new roads, but more are needed. Without trees near them, to give shade and mitigate the glare, the finest buildings are unsatisfactory residences in the Indian hot weather, and require far more confinement of the men within barrack rooms than is consistent with hardy health.

The *Church* has now progressed beyond the foundation stone laid two years ago by the Bishop on a site conveniently situated between the occupied parts of the new and the old stations.

With the garrison increased, and with some of the troops now in the former station and some in the latter, it becomes more needful to have a Church, and to have it thus well placed for both.

43. In the *Bundelcund Road Division* the expenditure was Rupees 63,979, as against Rupees 2,03,500 in the famine year, 1868-69, and Rupees 1,51,450 in 1869-70.

Of the road expenditure in Bundelcund, under the *Jhansi Division* public works, I have not this year learnt the amount.

Imperial Bundelcund Roads.

44. *East and West Line from Gwalior to Satna via* the Sind River, Duttia, Jhansi, the Betwa and Dessan Rivers, Nowgong, Chutterpoor, the Kane River, Murla Ghat, Punnah, Nagode, and Sohawul.

In Gwalior Executive charge 12 miles to Jourasi,—in that of Jhansi 99 to Dessan River,—and in Nowgong (Bundelcund) Road Division 115 miles to Satna.

This road, for 140 miles to *Chutterpoor*, is metalled and *mostly bridged*, excepting the great rivers named above.

Between Gwalior and the Sind river (30 miles) some bridges are in progress and others are needed,—but the *Sind* is the first great stream.

The road has been taken to the river on the direct line for a bridge, where there are fine high and firm banks to the very brink. But the river-bed is of sand, and some three hundred yards wide. A bridge is thus not possible at present, and the direct line is unsuited for a ford as there is a pool of deep water there, sometimes filled up with mud from the banks.

There is, however, a suitable ford immediately upstream or south from this point,—the river here flowing northward.

The Duttia descending ramp to this was laid out and begun branching from the south or upstream side of the direct road.

It could not have been on the north, owing to the style of bank and the nature of the river-bed there resembling that on the direct line.

The ramp on the Gwalior side, which was subsequently laid out, is a very easy one, but unfortunately is to the north of the direct bridge line.

By not facing the Duttia ramp, a certain *length* is added to the track in the river-bed, or to the course of the ferry boat in the rains, in addition to the *breadth* of the channel.

The completion of the new Duttia ramp had been arrested by uncertainties as to the line for crossing, and the old ramp, which is reached by a circuitous course through ravines, and is about half a mile to the north, has hitherto been used on this side.

I lately inspected the crossing, and got the Executive Engineer, Jhansi, kindly to accompany me. He concurred that the new Duttia ramp, and the road to it, should be completed, while for the actual crossing

nothing seemed possible with present funds beyond a pukka roadway, laid in the sandy bed from this ramp across to near the Gwalior bank, and then carried down channel till it reaches the foot of the ramp on that side.

Leaving a bridge out of the question, even a stone causeway in such a place would be a difficult and a costly work.

From the Sind all is bridged (for 39 miles) up to the Betwa, which has a bed about half a mile wide, presenting rock, loose stones, and sand at different parts of the crossing.

This has lately been improved by the removal of rocks, stones, &c., but it needs a good deal more to render the ford easy in the dry weather, or the ferry safe in the rains, when the river rises to any height up to sixty feet. If the ford bed could be smoothed without being deepened, as simple clearance of the above kind tends to do, it would be a great relief to laden carts, the back part of the loads in which can now scarcely escape getting wet, except when the river is at its very lowest.

The ramps have lately been metalled down to the river-bed, which is an immense improvement.

From the Betwa to the Dessan (42 miles) all was bridged, except the Sooknai river at Mow Raneepoor, work on which is in progress.

But three old local bridges were broken by the unprecedented floods of 1869 following the drought of 1868.

It is very desirable that these should be rebuilt as soon as possible. Their present condition spoils the road, and is not without danger to the night traveller as I have experienced.

The Dessan has a sandy bed about a third of a mile wide. The ramp on the west side is still very steep. It is hoped that a pukka roadway will soon be made across the sandy bed, as at present it is a killing pull for draught animals. Horses and bullocks, good for a dozen miles more on the firm road, often give in at the sand, and such a barrier on the imperial road deprives it of much of its use.

From the Dessan to Chutterpoor via Nowgong (29 miles) bridging as well as metalling is complete, two bridges having been finished during the year.

From Chutterpoor to Nagode (70 miles) bridging and metalling have not been begun, but metal is ready at various places.

At Chutterpoor itself two culverts are much needed near the encamping ground, without waiting till sanction can be given for the bridges of the whole further section.

Earthwork is completed or nearly so *from Chutterpoor to the Kane River* (30 miles) and *from Punnah to Nagode* (26 miles).

The Kane has a deep channel, 500 yards or more wide at the new crossing; the bed is of sand stones and a good deal of rock. This crossing is at a deep part requiring a ferry boat all the year round. Some clearance of rocks is required for safety at all seasons.

The ramp on the west bank of the Kane has been cut, and that on the east is in progress.

From the Kane to Punnah (14 miles) *viâ* Murla Ghât no work has been commenced.

The line up the *ghats* had been surveyed and fixed some years ago, and sanction was received last cold weather to clear the jungle on it.

The Superintending Engineer, on his recent tour, however, suspended this, and directed that the line of the existing ghât, which had a few years ago been somewhat altered and improved by the Punnah Chief, should be examined with the view of its being improved and utilized instead of adopting an altogether new line.

Between Chutterpoor and the Kane bridging the whole, and metalling the black soil portion of the road, which is not above a fourth of the entire distance, are the first wants. From the Kane to Punnah the ghât works, and from Punnah to Nagode, metalling and bridging the last half from the Meer Hussan Nullah onwards, are similarly first necessary, as the soil from that point is tenacious clay, and the Nullahs, though not wide, are deep cut, with mud bottoms [resting, however, mostly on shaly rock not far down]. Even in the fair season some of these nullahs are difficult or dangerous for wheeled transit.

From Nagode to Sutna (16 miles), the earthwork and nearly all the culverts and minor bridges were completed two or three years ago. Metal is ready collected and is much needed to be laid on account of the nature of the soil.

About half a dozen streams or nullahs are still unbridged. At the crossings on the new road, however, the Nagode river has a hard, firm, gravelly or shaly bed, and the Sohawul river has sheet rock needing only smoothing.

In the fair weather, the water is shallow at both places.

The ramps admit of improvement, but with this and metalling on them, and with the sheet rock adverted to levelled and its crevices filled up, the passage of these rivers by the fords will not be difficult until bridges can be built.

In the rains a ferry boat is requisite.

The other culverts or bridges, some of which are now in progress, and metalling, are the first wants of this section.

The *level crossing* works on the west side of the Railway at Sutna station have, I am glad to say, been completed. Those on the east or Rewah side were previously executed with funds supplied at my suggestion by the Maharaja of Rewah.

45. *North and South Line.*—From Futtehpoor to Saugor, *viâ* Chillatara Ghat of the Jumna River, Banda, the Kane river, Kubrai, Mahoba, Sreenuggur, Imlia, the Oormul river, Chutterpoor, Oongour, Goolgunje, and Heerapoor.

In Futtehghur executive charge North-Western Provinces 92 miles to Imlia. In Bundelcund Division, 67 miles to Heerapoor frontier, and the remaining 50 miles in Saugor Division, Central Provinces.

Between Futtehpoor and Chutterpoor (111 miles), the road might be said to be metalled with either one or two coats, if the metal laid

a couple of years ago on the middle part about Kubrai, Mahoba, &c., then under the Bundeleund Division, had been consolidated.

Just before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tour took him last December by that route, it was reported that the road was not fit for driving. Fortunately, however, His Excellency traversed it in safety.

In January, when passing it at Mahoba, the actual roadway showed the first coat of metal just as originally spread.

Indeed so carefully had carts avoided the loose sharp stones, that the edges of this coat, although they have not been banked up with earth in the usual way, were in places so upright and perfect, as to give it the appearance of metal stacked in a low flat layer, rather than spread for traffic.

The berm or kucha track on one side was occupied by metal collected for the second coating.

Thus the berm on the other side was the only practicable track left here on the Imperial High Road.

In other places, where the berm had been cut across, so as to direct traffic on the metal to consolidate it, I have seen the loose metal worked up into ridges, ruts, and waves, most destructive to feet and wheels.

It has been subject of regret that the section from *Imlia* near the Oormul River was transferred from the Bundeleund Road Division to one of the Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road in the North-Western Provinces, although within the territories of that Government.

An officer stationed at *Futtehghur* (not *Futtehpoor*, but 134 miles further off), even with an Assistant at Banda, is not so well placed for pushing communication down into these wilds, as an officer at Nowgong, to whom, as to all at the station with whom he is in contact, it is a matter of daily interest to push out communication till it reaches the great trunk lines of Rail and Road.

From *Imlia* to *Chutterpoor* (19 miles) and also to Nowgong by a loop line (20 miles) the road under the Bundeleund Division is in capital order.

Throughout the portion thus far under notice, *i.e.*, from *Futtehpoor* to *Chutterpoor*, the road is bridged except at the two large rivers, the Jumna and Kane, and at the Oormul, for which latter the question of a bridge or causeway is under consideration.

From *Chutterpoor* southward, 98 miles, the progress of the road varies in different sections.

The first 17 miles to *Oongour* are metalled except for three miles, and bridged with the exception of three streams, for the bridges at which an allotment has lately been received.

For the next 25 miles to the *Ghat* near *Heerapoor*, the earthwork only is nearly complete. Three bridges have been sanctioned, but no allotment has been made.

It seems very advisable that the first four miles of this section should be speedily put in the same state of advancement as the preceding part, for the latter now ends at *Oongour*, a place of no consequence, while

at that short distance further on the road reaches *Goolgunje*, a place of some size, and within nine miles of the great iron mart of *Bijawur* on the east.

Work has not yet been commenced on the third portion, consisting of about six miles to the frontier of our Central Provinces at *Heerapoor*, which also is a great iron-producing district.

On the 50 miles from *Heerapoor* to *Saugor* the earthwork is more or less executed, but I have no fresh details; and I understand the *Saugor* authorities are chiefly pushing at present a road south from *Saugor* to the Great India Peninsula Railway, leaving the continuation northward to *Heerapoor* to be completed subsequently.

Somewhat similarly it has here been felt more important to push on the eastern road to the *Allahabad* and *Jubbulpoor* Railway at *Sutna* with greater activity than the southern one to *Saugor*.

But still the four miles from *Oongour* to *Goolgunje* well deserve early attention.

46. *Loop line from Nowgong on west to Sreenuggur** on north limb of cross Imperial Roads [20 miles]. Is metalled, and of the three bridges heretofore wanting, to have been built this year, and the third is in progress.

On the *Nagode, Kalinjer, and Banda Road*, which is a fair-weather one, the masonry works on the *Doorwa* and *Pahareekhara Ghâts* have been repaired.

Of the *Jhansi and Cawnpoor Road*, 48 miles to *Ingoee*, are in the *Jhansi* executive charge. Having been previously metalled and bridged it has needed merely current repairs.

47. If I might offer a suggestion as to the most useful way of now advancing the road work on its present stage it would be—not to keep too great a length in hand at once, no part of which can in that way be completed for years, but to attack first those difficulties which are at present most obstructive to traffic, such as hill ghâts and large river crossings, which have hitherto been left; and at the same time to complete work and push out more as the first is completed, starting from one or two of the most important places.

By concentrating work in this way a definite if moderate length of road will be completed for use every year, and limited establishments will be able to superintend far more than if the work be scattered, *e.g.*—

On the Eastern Road to Sutna.—Making the *Murla Ghât* passable for laden carts with their ordinary teams

Pushing bridge work eastward from *Chutterpoor* towards the *Kane*, and metalling the few miles of black soil on that section.

And from *Sutna* and *Nagode* pushing on bridges and metal westward.

On the western line.—Making a fair roadway across the beds of the *Sind*, *Betwa*, and *Dessan Rivers*, without deepening the ford at the second.

On the north and south Road.—Completing the four miles from Oongour to Goolgunje.

Consolidating the metal laid in the Mahoba direction, &c.
[In the North-Western Provinces portion.]

If, also permission can be given, within budget and allotment limits, to go on with any bridges for which all professional and official preliminaries are complete, without waiting till the papers for every bridge, on the same section of perhaps many miles, are similarly finished and approved; this too will be a great help to progress.

48. *Dak Bungalows.*—Those at Mungowa and Mowgunje on the Mirzapoor and Jubbulpoor (Great Deckkan) road were abolished during the year as being no longer necessary.

There remain the five marginally noted, the three first being

Nowgong	Nagode	in charge of the Public Works Department, and the two last in that of the Agency.
Goolgunje	Rewah	
Myhere		

Their accounts for this year have been as follows :—

Receipts	...	...	Rupees 1,074
Establishment Disbursements	...	..	782
Surplus Receipts			Rupees 292

There are two routes on which a Dāk Bungalow is much needed, viz., the Jhansi and Nowgong road, a length of above 60 miles without staging accommodation, and the Nowgong and Nagode Road, which is about 85 miles.

On the former there was a Bungalow at Mhow up to the mutinies, when it was destroyed.

Two or three years ago it was intended to rebuild it, but, owing, I believe, to some difference of opinion as to the place where it should be, the project was suspended and seems to have fallen into abeyance.

The route eastward from Jhansi and Nowgong to the Jubbulpoor Railway at Sutna is increasingly used by travellers.

49. *Public Works of Native States.*—The Returns requested have as yet come in very incompletely.

Those from twelve States, constituting, however, but a minor portion of the Agency, give a total of Rupees 1,03,212.

Of these the most noticeable items are—

Punnah	...	...	Rupees 41,358
Chirkari	...	...	„ 36,398
Chutterpoor	...	...	„ 11,522
Duttia	...	...	„ 10,310

The works are chiefly on roads, tanks, and public buildings, such as schools, dispensaries, serais, &c.

RAILWAY.

50. The Traffic Returns on the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway during the two last calendar years were—

	Year	1869.	1870.
First Quarter	... Rupees	3,09,240	3,69,860
Second do.	... „	2,37,570	3,21,430
Third do.	... „	1,67,000	1,63,140
Fourth do.	... „	2,45,580	3,66,520
TOTAL		Rupees 9,59,390	12,20,950

This shows an increase of Rupees 2,61,560, which is, however, less than might have been expected to follow the opening of through Railway communication to Bombay.

Whether it be due to rates of freight on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or to the whole route from Bombay not being in the hands of one Company, or to some other cause, goods traffic is slow to leave its old route by the Gangetic Valley.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

51. Post Offices are growing in number, and there is room for more.

Offices have been opened at Chirkari and Punnah, and it is intended to establish one at Tehree.

Of the ten Post Offices now in the Agency, Annexure No. 2 gives the aggregate work and accounts so far as Returns have been received.

1. Nowgong	6. Rewah
2. Duttia	7. Myhere
3. Chutterpoor	8. Sutna
4. Bijawur	9. Chirkari
5. Nagode	10. Punnah

The Postal Department fortunately abandoned the circuitous route between the centre and the east of the province

viâ Cawnpoor and Allahabad, which had for some time been attempted, and re-adopted the direct route of 85 miles *viâ* Punnah from Nowgong to Nagode, the Railway Station of Sutna being merely 15 or 16 miles beyond the latter.

The posts from Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Indore, &c., now all come with advantage by this route; though from the incomplete state of the Imperial road some difficulties are yet incurred in the rains at unbridged nullahs.

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

52. Regarding this, the chief point needing notice is the want of it in Bundelcund, the Government wire running right through from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor without an intervening Office.

The Railway Telegraph has an office at each station on the line, but time seems occasionally lost in the transfer of a message between the Railway and Government Telegraph Departments.

The Rewah Chief's offer to contribute three thousand Rupees a year towards the cost of a Telegraph from Sutna Railway Station to his capital was noticed last year.

Some of the material of our old line by Rewah, which, on our adopting the new route by Sutna, the Chief hoped might have been available for his proposed branch, was still to be seen lying on the Great Dekkan Road last cold weather.

It certainly seems very advisable to have a Government Telegraph Office in Bundeund, and, if possible, a wire to the growing Military Station of Nowgong in the centre of the province.

IX.—MILITARY.

53. The troops at *Nowgong* have been increased since January by the arrival of the G.-19 Battery of Royal Artillery to be stationed here in place of the battery formerly kept at Jhansi in the west of the province.

The garrison now consists of—

- 1 Field Battery of Royal Artillery,
- 2 Companies. Her Majesty's 106th Light Infantry,
- 2 Squadrons, 7th Bengal Cavalry,
- Left Wing, 15th Madras Native Infantry,

and is commanded by Colonel Farquharson, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, whose cordial aid on every occasion requiring his co-operation, I had previously the pleasure to acknowledge.

54. At *Nagode* the troops consist as before of—

- A Regiment Native Infantry, the 6th Madras.
- 1 Squadron 7th Bombay Cavalry.

55. On the whole, the troops were healthy, and were free from epidemic disease.

The actual Health Returns are embodied in Annexure No. 3.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

56. *Health*.—After the favourable character of the season mentioned in paragraph 2, and the Military Returns just given, it only remains to add that reports from the districts concur in describing the general health to have been good.

57. *Dispensaries*.—Returns are yet incomplete, those from Rewah, Nagode, and Myhere not having been received.

Those to hand give a total of nine dispensaries, at which 14,308 patients were treated, at a cost of Rupees 7,491. The deaths numbered 171.

The complete Returns would number 7 dispensaries, at which Native Doctors trained in our Subordinate Medical Department are employed, and about the same number attended to by Hakeems and Baidis.

58. *Vaccination* has, I am glad to say, made progress.

Annexure No. 4 gives the results summarized from the Return furnished by Dr. Richardson, Superintendent of Vaccination in the Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions, who kindly looks after the operations in the Native territory adjoining his charge.

Some 30 vaccinators have latterly been employed by a like number of States. Some of the larger employing several, and sundry of the smaller jaghire clubbing together to maintain one.

At a yearly cost of one hundred Rupees each, the same pay as in our adjoining districts, the Native Chiefs of the Agency now support vaccination at an annual charge of three thousand rupees.

Not all the vaccinators, however, were engaged or at work from the commencement of the vaccinating season in the cold weather.

Hence a smaller number of operations than may be hoped when all are ready to start with the season, and when initial difficulties have been somewhat lessened.

These are not light. The ignorance, prejudices, and fears of a somewhat wild and primitive population are not easily overcome.

In some places, under apparently a silent application of the principle of *fiat experimentum in corpore vili*, the support of the Native authorities seems only to enable the vaccinators to reach the lower castes, such as Chumars, &c.

These difficulties will disappear with time and perseverance.

For any rapid success the movement has to be from above downwards, unless, indeed, the spread of vaccination among the lower orders give them such a marked immunity during the prevalence of small-pox, as to move the upper classes to jealousy for their children's lives.

In a few places movement above has taken place.

The child Raja of Chutterpoor was successfully vaccinated, after the Ranee, his mother, whom I had several times advised to take this care for her only child, had given her consent.

A cousin of Raja Bahadoor, of Sumptur, was vaccinated under his auspices.

In the previous year's Report I mentioned that the Jaghiredar of Logasi, and Tantia Sahib, the Manager of Chirkari, had of their own desire introduced vaccination in their families.

The aggregate work of the year was —

Total vaccinated	...	...	...	11,127
Of these successful	...	...	...	7,410
Unsuccessful or doubtful	...	...	...	2,488
Result not known	...	...	...	1,229

Most progress occurred in these States or Districts—

Chirkari, total vaccinated	...	...	2,913
Punnah	„	...	1,451
Sumptur and Umrah	„	...	1,138
Ooreha	...	„	1,012
Nowgong station	„	...	971
Chutterpoor	„	...	668
Baonee	„	...	517

The field for vaccination in Native territory is so large that it has been with difficulty Dr. Richardson and his enthusiastic Native Superintendent of the Humeerpoor Zillah, Rujub Ali Khan, have been able to supervise it.

Next year the Chiefs will, I hope, themselves jointly support a Native Superintendent.

59. The *Topographical Survey* of Bundelcund was continued under Captain Wilmer, as Captain Riddell, the head of the party, was deputed to survey in the Bhopal direction.

The programme undertaken by the survey has now been completed. Some outlying tracts to the north remain, which may, perhaps, be attended to by a neighbouring revenue survey.

The area surveyed during the year has been 2,198 square miles, besides overlaps.

Some statistical errors will be corrected. Thus DeCruz's Political Relations published in 1844, and thereafter other official summaries, gave the area of Punnah as 688 square miles. I can trace at least 2,363 square miles of that State as surveyed, and I am not sure that this is all.

The Rewah Topographical Survey was previously completed.

60. A *Geological Survey* in Western Bundelcund has been in progress during the last two years under Mr. W. L. Wilson, who, I am glad to say, has expressed his satisfaction at the absence of any sort of hindrance to his operations in Native territory, and at the general willingness to aid him when required. As yet more that is geologically interesting than economically valuable has come under observation.

Iron, so widely diffused in the centre, is found and worked also in the west of the province. There are traces of lead too, but none has yet been found in veins sufficiently large to repay working. The quality is excellent, but the quantity is insufficient.

Matters geological of Rewah are mentioned in paragraphs 4 to 7 regarding that State.

61. The *Survey* by the *Irrigation* Department, North-Western Provinces, of the large rivers in Bundelcund was extended this year to the Kane.

The Executive Engineer, Mr. W. P. Richardson, informs me this river has been examined by eye for 140 miles above Banda, and two sites for reservoirs selected for detailed survey, the lower being in British, and the upper in Native territory.

The dam of the latter he proposes to place about 40 miles above Banda, and it will flood the river channel back for 15 or 20 miles.

From the nature of the country, irrigation from this will not be available in Native territory which will lose the river banks and the "Daryai" cultivation.

Nothing of these prospects was communicated during the progress of the survey for the information of the Native States, which will be somewhat alarmed at them.

However, nothing except preliminary survey has yet been done.

62. *Boundaries.*—*The Rewah and Chota Nagpoor Frontier* settlement was continued this year.

Owing to Captain Cathcart's departure and the difficulty of getting another qualified officer at the time required, Captain Samuels, of the Chota Nagpoor Commission, has carried on the settlement without an European coadjutor.

A selected official of the Rewah Durbar was, however, deputed, and Captain Samuels has reported this person to perform his duties in a satisfactory manner.

It was estimated, from the Topographical Survey Map last year, that about 110 miles remained to be settled, but estimates from maps are generally much exceeded on these winding boundaries, and the country is very wild and difficult.

A long stretch of some 50 miles in the Singrowlee district has been found to constitute one huge dispute.

Captain Samuels, however, in the last letter received from him, expected to finish the frontier in April, though I have not heard as yet of its actual completion.

The *Bundelcund and North-Western Provinces Frontier* settlement has been continued by Captain Gibson and Mr. Spedding.

About 409 miles have been gone over, and a considerable number of disputes thereon settled.

Some three thousand boundary pillars are found to be necessary, in addition to those already existing.

The Joint Commissioners have effectively performed a large amount of work.

The number of *boundary cases settled*, apart from the Rewah and Chota Nagpoor frontier, has been 141, of which 23 were old disputes, and 119 were new.

The bulk of these were on the Banda frontier above referred to, but some also were on that of Humeerpoor and elsewhere.

63. *Transit Duties.*—The Rais of Kotee remitted all transit duties in his State during the year.

Transit duty on grain, cotton, and goods *en route* to and from the Railway Station of Mujgowa, in Kotee, had been previously remitted, and the measure has now been made general.

OFFICERS OF AGENCY.

64. It is with much regret that I have to record the demise on 17th March of *Mr. C. R. Coles*, Political Assistant, Nagode.

This gentleman's services, during lengthened employment under Government and especially those performed during and subsequent to the mutinies, were recently before yourself and Government, and he had just been nominated to an appointment of higher emolument at Mhow.

He had suffered much from exposure for some years on duties connected with the Railway before shelter was provided at Sutna.

Captain E. Temple, Assistant Political Agent, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, has performed his duties with his accustomed intelligence, judgment, and application, rendering great assistance in the Agency Department.

Captain E. Gibson, Boundary Officer, as before mentioned, has got through a large amount of boundary work, including a long and intricate frontier and many disputed cases.

Choubey Dhunput Rai, Superintendent of Chutterpoor, has been already brought favourably to notice.

Rai Purmesree Dass, Superintendent of Jignee, a hard-working and intelligent officer, also merits favourable mention.

APPENDIX D.

No. 224, dated Augur, 15th May 1871.

From—COLONEL D. M. PROBYN, C.B., V.C., Political Agent, Western Malwa,
and Commandant, Central India Horse,

To—MAJOR-GENL. H. D. DALY, C.B., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central
India.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report of the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1870-71.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

There is but little to remark under this head, no political events of any great interest having occurred within the limits of the Agency during the past year; neither has there been any change in the nature and extent of the Agency since my last Report.

2. The general health has been excellent, and the country quite free from any epidemic diseases.

3. The crops throughout the districts of Western Malwa have been remarkably good. The cultivation of opium was very extensive, and the cultivators themselves even express their satisfaction at the result of their labours.

4. On the whole, therefore, the year may be considered as a most prosperous one. Another year or two of such prosperity, if the demand for opium does not decrease, will certainly make Malwa one of the gardens of India. When Indore is connected by Rail with Bombay, only a short time will then be required to lay down the line determined on between Indore and Neemuch. This line is to run through the heart of West Malwa, and will therefore doubtless be the means of bringing additional wealth into the country by opening out its great resources.

5. The construction of a Railway through Malwa will, it is hoped, at last induce Government to sanction the expenditure of a few thousand rupees on roads in this province. As has been reported year after year, for some years past now, Malwa is without a mile of communication which can be used in the rainy season, with the exception of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, and a few bits in Augur, Mehidpoor, Jowra, and Rutlam. But though Government has so long turned a deaf ear to the urgent appeals for roads of all Political Officers connected with Malwa, the Railway will, I feel sanguine, necessitate these appeals being listened to, and at last prove to Government, not only that roads in Malwa are indispensable, but that the want of them in the province has never been exaggerated.

6. The conservancy of the city, though still very disgraceful, is, I think, slightly improved since I last complained about it. Such rapid progress in sanitary measures as would be desired can perhaps hardly be expected from a people, who, as I explained in my last Report, claim the filth in the streets opposite their doors as their own, and consider it a hardship it should not be allowed to accumulate there as manure for the opium lands.

7. Vaccine operations were carried on as usual in the districts, but the benefits of vaccination, apparent as they should now be to all, I am afraid only a very few believe in. It still takes rather strong persuasive measures to induce the people to bring their children for vaccination.

8. I have the same suggestion to urge this year that I did last, about the advisability of laying down some fixed rules for the delivering up of criminals by Native States, the restoration of stolen property, the payment of compensation, and the attendance of witnesses. The delay in complying with the Political Agent's orders, especially by the officials of the stronger States, is not unfrequently the cause of oppression being practised on subjects of other States, by having to detain them as witnesses for lengthened periods, and is also, I consider, detrimental to the public interests in many other ways. The duration of trials in international cases must at all times be long, but I think a simple code of Rules might be framed to insure a quicker administration of justice than is under the present system possible.

9. On the 21st of last month the Agency lost a good and faithful old servant, the Mir Moonshee, by name Lukhput Rai. He had been 35 years in Government employ, and the whole of that time in Malwa. He was appointed Mir Moonshee of the Western Malwa Agency after the mutiny, the greater part of his service before those days having been in the Mehidpoor Contingent. He was much respected by all who knew him, worked hard to the last, and died in harness. No man in Malwa was better acquainted with the people and country than Lukhput Rai; few so well, for it may be said his life was passed in Malwa. He performed the most excellent services during the mutiny, remaining faithful to his salt, when most of those around him rebelled and joined the mutineers.

10. I am glad to be able to record that last cold weather, unlike the winter of 1869-70, I had no complaints made to me worthy of notice in connection with the march of troops through West Malwa.

11. The Central India Horse annual shooting party is again out this year, and I hope before it breaks up may make a bag equal to that of former years. Tigers, however, are not, it is feared by many of the officers, so plentiful in Central India as they were. This is not to be surprised at, as regularly year after year the jungles are shot through, and the cry "War Hen" is never heard.

12. Again this year the officers of the Central India Horse have to thank many of the Native Chiefs in Central India and Rajpootana for their extreme kindness in placing so many valuable shikar elephants at the disposal of the shooting parties.

13. The peace of many parts of West Malwa continues to be disturbed by Moghias, and if some measures for their suppression are not shortly arrived at, the country stands a fair chance of being ruined by these lawless predatory rascals. They seem to be gaining courage and daring every day now, and do not hesitate to take life whenever opposed, or even if discovered in any act of robbery.

14. For the subjection of these lawless people one Code of Rules should be fixed upon, and the Durbars of Central India and Rajpootana made to abide strictly by that code. Until some such system is established, no hope need be entertained of the coercion of this tribe, or rather

of *these tribes*, as the Moghias are joined by others, *viz.*, Naiks, Thoree, Sansee, Kunjur, Bhagoree, Meena, Banchra, and Nutts.

15. A great deal of rascality exists in the difficulties raised by some of the Durbars about the framing of one set of Rules to be observed strictly throughout Central India and Rajpootana. There is not, or rather should not be, any difficulty in drawing up one Code for both countries. The difficulties, as far as I can see, arise simply from the too well-known fact that these dacoits have friends and protectors in many of the Thakoors and minor officials of the different States. These people not only shelter the dacoits, but encourage and assist them in their lawless pursuits, receiving from them a share of the plunder. So long as these people are consulted, or even listened to, the Moghias will thrive. It is of no avail for one or two States to try and hunt the robbers down, when havens for them are allowed to exist in other States. There must be unanimity amongst all, and it should be clearly understood that the most severe punishment will be inflicted on any persons daring to give shelter to robbers who seek refuge in a village they do not belong to.

16. On account of the excessive daring of the Moghias and their friends, I have lately had to increase the detachments of the Central India Horse on the Agra and Bombay road. I have given orders that arms are freely to be used by the troopers against Moghias carrying arms and caught in the act of plundering.

17. I had hoped this year to have been able to have recorded the abolition of "Khoont" in Seetamow and Sillana. The vexatious tax, I am sorry to say, still exists, though it is reported to be somewhat reduced in both States. The Chiefs of these States have consented to abolish the tax entirely if I order them to do so; but I hope that before the next Annual Report is written, they will of their own free will and accord, without any orders from the Political Agent, see the necessity of abolishing this obnoxious transit due.

18. The Annual Returns and Statistics for 1870-71 are attached to this Report, and I trust they may be found satisfactory. The Report of Mir Shahamut Ally, Superintendent of Rutlam, is also attached. This I have briefly reviewed further on in my own Report.

19. Agreeably to the instructions contained in Memo. No. 1578, dated Indore Residency, 1st December 1870, I requested Assistant Surgeon Spencer, in medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to furnish the Report called for on the Maharaja's Jail at Augur. The document is attached to this Report.

Condition of Native States.

The State of	Jowra.
Ditto	Rutlam.
Ditto	Seetamow.
Ditto	Sillana.
24 Pergunnahs of	Gwalior State.
21 Ditto	Indore.
4 Ditto	Jhalra Patun.
3 Ditto	Dewas.
1 Pergunnah of	Tonk.

20. Marginally noted is a list of the territories within the limits of the West Malwa Agency. There are also in these territories the estates of 15 small Chiefs, who receive through this Agency Rupees 20,160 annually as tanka from Sindia under the guarantee of the British Government.

21. *Jowra*.—Under the very able management of Huzrut Noor Khan, the Kamdar, Jowra continues to flourish. As I last year remarked, and as my predecessors have reported before me, the very greatest praise is due to Huzrut Noor Khan for his most admirable administration of the affairs in this State since he assumed charge on the death of the late Nawab Ghous Mahomed Khan.

22. The debt of Rupees 7,84,000, which the State was encumbered with when Huzrut Noor Khan was entrusted with the Government some six years ago, and for which sum the State had been paying annually, for over 20 years, in interest alone, some Rupees 35,000, has been cleared off, and the State of Jowra is now entirely free from debt.

23. The Kamdar's energy never seems to slacken. Forty-seven new wells were sunk in different villages belonging to Jowra during the past year. Some waste land in the pergunnahs of Tal and Jowra has been brought under cultivation, and an increase to the revenue, of about Rupees 7,000 per annum, has thus been secured. This sum will be credited to the State in the Budget Estimates for 1871-72.

24. The Kamdar in the early part of this year visited the pergunnahs of Tal, Mullargurh, and Sunjeet; and during his tour ordered the construction of five dams in different parts of the country to form tanks for water. They will be completed before the rains set in. Their average cost has been estimated at something under Rupees 1,000 per dam. It is hoped that these tanks will be the means of making about 250 beegahs of land fit for the cultivation of opium. This, of course, will ensure another permanent increase to the revenues of the State.

25. During his tour, the Kamdar also established new Hindee schools at Tal, Sunjeet, and Mullargurh, chiefly for the education of the children of cultivators. The merchants of Tal subscribed Rupees 1,800 to build a school-house there. To this, the Kamdar, on the part of the Jowra State, added a donation of Rupees 500. Orders have, therefore, been issued for the erection of a new school-house at Tal, to cost Rupees 2,300.

26. The wall round the city of Jowra and the mausoleum being raised to the memory of the late Nawab (referred to in paragraphs 50 and 51 of my last Report) are still in the course of construction.

27. In October last Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and then attached to the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, was appointed guardian and tutor to the young Nawab Mahomed Ismail. The selection of Lieutenant Wilson for this charge will prove, I feel confident, a most happy one, as he possesses, in a very marked degree, all the qualifications requisite to fill such an appointment with credit.

28. During the last cold weather the Nawab, accompanied by Lieutenant Wilson and the Kamdar, travelled a good deal about the Jowra territory. I hope, however, that next winter arrangements will be made for a journey on a far more extensive scale, and that he may be shown various parts of India; as even in the well-conducted Court of Jowra, and with the keen eye of the Kamdar, always keeping a careful watch over the young Nawab and his associates, a removal for a season from the atmosphere the Nawab was born and brought up in will

at any rate, even if it has no other advantages, open out his mind and make him better able to fill the very important position he will soon have to hold.

29. Lieutenant Wilson reports favourably of the Nawab's abilities and disposition, but he complains that His Highness' love for field sports is rather opposed to deep reading.

30. The young Nawab is a first-rate horseman, and, like his father was, very fond of horses. He is also a very fair shot. When the time comes that he has to take the management of the State into his own hands, I trust and think he will not be found wanting. He will have the advantage of everything being made over to him in the most perfect order.

31. I must again intercede this year, as I did last year, in behalf of the Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan. The young Nawab is now 17 years of age, and I suppose within the course of the next two years will be considered old enough to take over charge of the State from the Kamdar. In the foregoing paragraphs and in my Report last year I have narrated at some length the extraordinary zeal, tact, and ability displayed by the Kamdar during the many years the Government of Jowra has been in his hands. When I wrote my Report last year I never imagined it would fall to my lot to write another this year from West Malwa. It has, however, done so, but I cannot expect to hold the Political Agency much longer. I, therefore, again request that arrangements may be made to secure from the Jowra State a handsome provision for the Kamdar and his family. I also further hope that, in addition to this, some special recognition by the Government of India may be made to him. Huzrut Noor Khan proved his loyalty to the British in 1857. It must be remembered he is a man of influence and character, and one who will always have thousands ready to obey his call. Such men are props to a Government in time of need when with it.

32. *Rutlam*.—The Report of Meer Shahamut Ali, Superintendent of Rutlam, is so complete and satisfactory, that I need only review it very briefly here.

33. The population has increased; crime has decreased. The Returns of Civil and Criminal Justice have been furnished by the Superintendent, and there is nothing to bring forward for special notice in them. The settlement of the land revenue, both of the khalsa and the jaghire lands, has now been completed; and, as the Superintendent clearly points out, it is favourable to the interests of both the cultivator and the State.

34. Education is making rapid strides at Rutlam. Two more schools for girls have been opened, one in the city of Rutlam, and another in the district. A new Head Master, Mr. Middleton, has been appointed to the Central School, and, although when I inspected the school in February last, Mr. Middleton had not then been quite six months in charge of it, I was satisfied with the progress the school had made under his management.

35. The attention paid by the Superintendent of Rutlam, and also by the Kamdar of Jowra, for the sanitation of their cities is most praiseworthy. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the results of

their efforts to insure cleanliness in these two cities. The sanitary arrangements of Rutlam and Jowra are, I am sure, unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any native city in India.

36. The financial condition of the State is good. As was last year reported, the possibility of a decrease in the revenue was this year feared, but, by the able management of the Superintendent, instead of a deficit, there is again a small increase.

37. The Superintendent has given a brief, but very correct account of the late "hurtal," which for a short time made affairs at Rutlam look gloomy. After having visited Rutlam, and made the strictest enquiry into everything connected with the cause of the "strike," I drew up a long report, giving full particulars of the whole affair, and submitted the same for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore. Regarding this "hurtal" I shall therefore now only add what I before mentioned in the Report just referred to. I remained a week at Rutlam, enquiring into the disturbance, and during the whole of that time not one single complaint was lodged against the Superintendent. Meer Shahamut Ali begged of me to give all who had any grievances, either real or imaginary, a hearing; and he particularly requested that I would not ask him to attend at any of the enquiries, as he thought his presence might, perhaps, make people hesitate to complain against him, and he wished them to have every facility of speaking out before me.

38. Meer Shahamut Ali's character and merits are too well known to require any extra eulogy from me now. My opinion of this Native gentleman I noted in my last Report. In this Report therefore I shall only say that, if possible, my visit to Rutlam, to enquire into the Hurtal, increased the high opinion I even before held of the Superintendent.

39. The Raja is a nice little child, and still promises well, but he likes play better than work I am afraid.

40. *Seetamow*.—Again I have to report the hampered financial condition of this State.

41. The Raja, like his grandfather did before him, tries most honourably to maintain his engagements, and pay to Maharaja Sindia the tribute due, *viz.*, Rupees 55,000 per annum. It is more, however, than the State can possibly afford. If therefore Sindia declines to consent to a further reduction of this heavy tribute, the necessity of which has so often been represented to him, the poor barren little State of Seetamow must, I fear, even with the best endeavours on the part of the Raja himself, and assisted by the Political Agent, for ever remain hampered and encumbered with debt.

42. I mentioned last year that I had intended making a special report of the embarrassed condition of the Seetamow State, with a view of a loan, at low interest, being granted by the Government of India to assist this loyal and ancient house out of its difficulties. On talking the matter over, however, with the Raja and the Kamdar, they both expressed their gratitude for this desire of mine to render assistance. What they truly urged, however, was, that if the Government kindly consented to grant a loan to the State at low interest, they did not even then see their way clearly out of the difficulties surrounding them.

Doubtless too they thought, and rightly perhaps, that although the Government rate of interest would be lower than what they are now paying to the Native bankers, still the Mahajuns were creditors less to be feared than the Government of India.

43. The debts of the State are said to amount to a little over a lakh of rupees. The annual revenue is about a lakh and a half, and out of this poor pittance, a tanka of Rupees 55,000 has to be paid annually to Sindia.

44. *Sillana*.—The affairs of this State have not, I fear, improved in any way. If possible, they are worse than they were last year.

45. The Chief's word, I am sorry to say, cannot be relied on. He makes promises when the Political Agent visits Sillana, and pretends to be so anxious to give up his evil ways, that one is at first inclined to believe him; but the worthlessness of these promises soon becomes apparent.

46. The State is not perhaps more in debt than it was. If implicit faith could be put in the accounts that are submitted to this Office, it would appear that the Raja is religiously adhering to the scheme proposed by Colonel Meade for discharging his liabilities, and to which the Raja bound himself in 1866. In a measure he is certainly keeping to these engagements. But I have very strong reason to suspect that fresh debts which he incurs to enable him to pay off the old ones are not faithfully recorded in the accounts submitted to this Agency.

47. I visited Sillana in the early part of this year. The Raja then appeared to me to be in a most wretched state of health, and a report of his death at any time would not surprise me. The life he leads must soon kill him, it being one of the most excessive debauchery. The only wonder is that he has stood it so long.

48. As I plainly saw that the presence at Sillana, though declared not to be in office, of the late Naib Kamdar, Nuthmull by name, defied the possibility of any efforts at good government, I have forbidden his ever again going to Sillana, even on a visit, without the special permission of the Political Agent.

This arrangement relieves the State of one most consummate rascal, but I fear there are still several left, and friends of the Raja's too. My hope is they have not the talent and influence of Nuthmull.

49. The Raja has no children of his own, and, though still quite a young man and with seven wives living, has not now any chance of ever becoming a father. At present he has not adopted a son, or expressed any wish to do so. As the Raja must shortly succeed in putting an end to his own existence, his successor should, perhaps, now be considered by Government.

50. *Sindia's Pergunnahs*.—The difficulties which I last year complained that the Political Agent laboured under in his charge of these pergunnahs exist still, and I fear are more likely to increase than decrease.

51. Too much praise could not well be given to the Sir Soobah of Malwa, Ram Rao. He is a second Dinkur Rao. He must see, and I doubt not feel bitterly, the mistake the Maharaja makes in entrusting

him with so little power; but a representation of this error by the Sir Soobah to His Highness would be useless, and very possibly lose Ram Rao the position he now holds.

52. The Sir Soobah is zealously and ably assisted in the responsible duties entrusted to him by the Naib Sir Soobah, Pirbhoo Lall by name, an officer who rendered the British Government great assistance during the mutinies, especially in the capture of Tantia Topee, and surrender of Man Sing.

53. The Soobah at Augur has lately been changed, and in place of the former man, who was not well fitted for the post, a new Soobah, by name Gobind Rao, has been sent here. It would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly incompetent and worthless officer in such a position. He is, or pretends to be, a friend of the Dewan's, and on this real or imaginary friendship trades well. I suspect friendship must exist between them to a certain extent, as even Gobind Rao's seniors in office are afraid of him, and apparently hesitate to report to the Durbar his evil doings. At my request he is to be removed from Augur. I pity the district that gets him.

54. The opium-weighing godown established at Oojein is doing much to restore that ancient but decayed city. The Railway through Malwa must cause the construction of roads, even now so urgently required, to connect Oojein with other important places. The necessity of these roads the Maharaja has not yet seen, but this probably may be accounted for by his knowledge that they would cost money.

55. *Holkar's Pergunnahs.*—As eels are commonly said to get used to skinning, so, I suppose, in time Holkar's Thakoors and ryots will get used, or, at any rate, have to submit quietly to the dispossession of their lands, the cruelly heavy revenue assessments, the general oppression, and the mean policy of their Ruler. Many of them, however, have not yet quite given up all hope, and still make a struggle at times by appealing to the Political Officer for assistance and protection against ruin, which the fresh demands, as fast as the Maharaja's inventive mind can concoct them, threaten them with.

56. These poor fellows cannot understand our refusal to interfere. Over a hundred of the principal inhabitants of Turrana, a large Tehseel of Holkar's, about 20 miles from Augur, flocked here last month, and wished to lay their grievances before me. I told them I could do nothing; that they had better return quickly to their village, and submit to their Ruler's orders as his subjects in other parts of the country had done. This, however, would not satisfy them. They said "Turrana is in your Agency, and only within a few miles of Augur. We are sorely troubled and oppressed, and have come to you for protection. We have appealed to the Maharaja; but he takes no notice of our petitions. If therefore the British Government denies us a hearing, where can we go for redress? Small zemindary villages, which God knows yield an income of scarcely 1,000 Rupees per annum, are now taxed by the Maharaja's orders as being worth Rupees 3,000 a year to us. Other lands, which have been free of all duty since the days of the Mahomedan rule in this country, are now most heavily and unmercifully taxed. If you will not assist us we must die, as money is demanded of us, which we have it not in our power to pay."

57. The Maharaja, hearing these people had gone to Augur to complain against him, requested they might be persuaded to go down to Indore to lay their grievances before His Highness. I immediately sent for them, and explained to them the Maharaja's wishes. On this occasion I had to insist on their leaving Augur, as quiet persuasive measures were of no avail. They left my Office saying, I was driving them to Jail, as at Indore the Maharaja would most assuredly imprison them, and thus force them into complying with his unjust demands.

58. Shortly after this, the Ameen of Turrana, who had been absent on leave from his tehseel, was telegraphed for by the Maharaja to hasten back to his post, with a view of bringing the complainants to their senses. The Ameen paid me a visit at Augur, and when I laughingly asked him to beg of the Maharaja not to be too hard upon the poor fellows, or to inflict any other taxes upon them for having complained to me against His Highness' oppression, an official of Holkar's standing by said—"There is nothing left to be taxed now, the Maharaja can get nothing more out of them unless he plunders their houses."

59. Another loud complainant against His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and one who seldom gives me any rest, is a relative of the Maharaja's, by name Gunput Rao Phunsia. The man is eccentric, if not slightly insane, but possibly the treatment he has met with has made him so. His case seems a hard one.

60. He declares himself to be the rightful owner of Turrana. That the pergunnah was given to his grandfather in jaghire by one of the Maharaja's ancestors, and has since been in the possession of the complainant's father, and elder brother, there can be no doubt. But the jaghire was confiscated in 1850 on the plea of being required to pay off the debts of Rajaji Rao Phunsia, elder brother of Gunput Rao, and then in possession of the jaghire. Although the debts were small, and have long since been cleared off, neither Gunput Rao, nor any member of the family, are likely ever to get a beegah of the jaghire again.

61. Gunput Rao has now taken up his residence at Oojein, fearing to enter Holkar's territory. I have done my best to persuade him to go to Indore, and lay his case before the Maharaja in person. "That," he replies invariably, "would be imprisonment for life," unless I can guarantee that the British Government will not interfere on either side. "Promise me that," he says, "and I shall get back my jaghire in less than a month. It is fear of your Government and not of Holkar that prevents me from recovering my lands."

62. He has not apparently been treated with any consideration or even justice, but I fear nothing can be done for him now. However, for his satisfaction, I have promised to represent his case at Indore, and thus save him the trouble of going to Calcutta, and perhaps to England, which he now threatens to do for redress!

63. I feared the Maharaja has not many well-wishers in the whole of his vast territories. In the 21 pergunnahs of the Indore State under this Agency, that wretched debauched Tej Sing, the Dewan of Ram-poor, is the only Chief I have ever heard speak well of him, and praise from one who is more or less drunk night and day is not of much value.

64. This wretched specimen of humanity has no children of his own, and has not yet adopted a child. His mother, seeing that the life he is leading must soon kill him, is anxious to prove that her son's property is under British guarantee. She has in her possession several letters, which show that in Malcolm's time the estates were very carefully watched by the British Government, but these will not satisfy Holkar. Rao Tej Sing's name is not in the Treaty Book, and so Holkar declares he has no guarantee. The Ranee, and not without just cause for her suspicion, fears that, on the death of her son, the Maharaja will endeavour to annex the whole of the estates, which to Holkar, I dare say, will prove worth but little short of one lakh per annum.

65. I have not heard yet if the Maharaja has come to any settlement with those of the Rampoora Thakoors who have so long waited at Indore in hope for a settlement on more favourable terms than some of their brotherhood were compelled to agree to. His promises were to deal leniently with them.

66. *Jhalra Patun*.—In my late annual tour through West Malwa, I had the pleasure this year of visiting the "Chowmehla," the four Pergunnahs of Jhalra Patun under this Agency, and known by that name.

67. The Records in this Office prove how crime has been suppressed in the "Chowmehla," and with what alacrity orders issued from the Agency are carried out.

68. As has been frequently noted, the "Chowmehla" was, until quite lately, the most disturbed of the Sondwarra Districts. The inhabitants of the country, who in former days used to gain their livelihood chiefly by cattle-lifting, highway robbery, and such lawless pursuits, have now, the greater part of them, settled down to become tillers of the land, and other peaceful occupations. And what was formerly almost a barren country, and infested by thieves, looked to me, many parts of it, when I marched through the "Chowmehla" in the end of January last, the opium crops being then in full bloom, like a rich and fertile garden. That the people were happy and contented there could not be a doubt; not a complaint of any sort was made to me; all I spoke to were loud in the Maharaj Rana's praises, and the comfort and happiness they enjoyed under his rule.

69. The "Chowmehla" is, as above explained, the only portion of the Jhallawar State under this Agency; but as during my tour this winter I had to proceed to Goona, to be present at the inspection of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, I accepted the Raj Rana's kind and pressing invitation, and on my way to Goona visited him at his capital. I remained at the "Chaoney," where he resides, for several days, and again for a couple of days on my return journey. The same perfect contentment prevailed there. Although out of my own district, and only on a visit to the Maharaj Rana, depend upon it there would have been no want of petitioners had the people had any real, or even imaginary, grievance to complain about, but not a single individual made any complaint to me. Such facts should, I think, be sufficient proof that happiness and prosperity rule throughout the territories of this descendant of Zalim Sing.

70. The "Chowmehla" District alone produces annually now over 2,000 chests of opium. This I believe is not quite a third of the whole produce of the Jhalra Patun territory. The Maharaj Rana is naturally anxious, therefore, that an Opium Agency should be established at Patun, and that a loss of revenue, amounting to some Rupees 25,000 per annum, should be saved to the Jhallawar State, and not, as is now the case, be appropriated by Maharaja Holkar at Indore. I hope this reasonable request may be conceded to the Maharaj Rana. It is, however, a matter more for the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, to settle, and I am glad to hear it is now under his consideration. The Maharaj Rana is, I know, quite ready to pay any fair sum towards the construction of a good road to Shahjehanpoor, and also for the maintenance of a Telegraph Office at Jhalra Patun, in the event of opium scales being established there.

71. The Maharaj Rana has lately had the well deserved honor paid him of receiving a khureeta from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in acknowledgment of his efforts to maintain a good administration in the Chowmehla. This distinction has been highly prized by the Maharaj Rana, and will, I am sure, prove a healthy encouragement to him for the future.

72. *Tonk*.—Affairs at Pirawa, the only pergunnah of Tonk under this Agency, continue to improve. It is not apparently quite so safe a hiding place for thieves and dacoits as it was a few years ago, though they still seek, and frequently obtain, shelter there.

73. Pirawa has lately been visited by Sahibzadeh Ibadullah Khan, the head of the Tonk administration.

74. *Dewas*.—Again, this year there is nothing particular to record of the three pergunnahs of Dewas under the West Malwa Agency. The officials invariably do all in their power to carry out the wishes of the British authorities.

75. When at Nurwur, during my tour in February last, I had a visit from the Raja of Dewas, Kishnajee Rao Poar, a smart but dissipated looking young fellow. He, however, assured me he had repented of his evil ways, and that he was now leading a very steady life. I am afraid those who know him well would, perhaps, be inclined to doubt the young Chief's statement.

76. I encamped one day at Dewas, and there saw the young Raja, representative of the Junior Branch. He is only about 11 years of age, but struck me as being a remarkably sharp and intelligent little fellow.

77. I also paid a visit to the elder Raja's mother. She is a wonderful old lady. Not having now anything to do in the administration of the State affairs, she is employing her time by studying English, and has, as her preceptor, a Pundit from the Deccan. I had a long conversation with the Ranee and found her most communicative.

78. *Punth Piploda*.—The Pundits have had the good sense to take my advice and settle down quietly to their new position of "Tunkhadars." The allowance of Rupees 11,761 per annum is now paid quarterly to them through this Agency by the Thakoors.

79. Their fall has been a great one, and hard to bear, as they must now be looked upon certainly as below the Thakoors, whereas formerly they were the "Jaghiredars" and their superiors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

80. *Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.*—In addition to the regular Annual Criminal and Judicial Returns furnished by the Cantonment Magistrate, a brief memorandum drawn up by that officer regarding the requirements of the station of Neemuch, and a memorandum by the Sudder Punchayet, containing much similar information to that comprised in Colonel Dickson's memorandum, are attached.

81. To Colonel Dickson's memorandum, especially to paragraphs 1, 3, 4, and 8, I hope attention may be paid. A good school for the English and Vernacular languages, a "scolaie," or Native inn, for travellers, and a dispensary for the issue of medicines to the inhabitants of the Sudder Bazar, are urgently required at Neemuch.

82. The inefficiency of the Neemuch Police Force has frequently been reported on by me.

83. As regards the other wants of the cantonment noted by Colonel Dickson, and also by the Punchayet, they exist certainly, but I do not consider them to be of such an urgent nature as those just referred to, and I therefore do not press them at present.

84. I held a Court of Sessions at Neemuch a few months ago. Two cases were submitted to me for trial. In one of the cases my decision was appealed against, but upheld by the Agent to the Governor-General.

85. Colonel Dickson has performed his work zealously.

86. I was forced to make a long stay at Neemuch this winter, to enquire into some lawless acts of violence and oppression committed at Neemuch by certain sepoys of the 28th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, during the months of October, November, and December last.

87. Many of the culprits were known by sight as well as by name to the Police authorities. The most reliable evidence, amounting to legal proof, was recorded against these soldiers; but the Commanding Officer of the Regiment would not believe his men guilty of the gross outrages they had been accused of. Under a plea of deficient proof, the offenders were released by the Commanding Officer, who also at that time was in command of the troops at Neemuch. This leniency was apparently construed by the men, if not as an encouragement to them to continue these disgraceful riots, certainly as an assurance against punishment.

88. Seeing the determination of the Commanding Officer to screen his men as far as possible, I laid the whole case before the Major-General Commanding the Mhow Division, with a request that he would submit the same to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

89. The following extract from a Division Order by Major-General Sir George Malcolm, dated Camp Neemuch, 28th December 1870, will show the opinion he held of the conduct of the regiment:—

"*Paragraph II.*—The men of the 28th Native Infantry seem to have been carrying on a series of assaults and disturbances from the 10th October up to the 18th December, in which townsmen and bazar

people, and even the Soobah of the district, one of the highest officials of His Highness Maharaja Scindia, have been seriously injured, and property has been lost. These offences against the public peace very far exceed what has taken place elsewhere.

“III.—In the face of such evidence as has been brought forward against the men of the 28th Native Infantry, the regiment cannot shelter itself under the plea that the outrages complained of have not been brought home to any of their men.”

90. His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer coincided in the views taken of the case by Sir George Malcolm and myself, and issued an order directing the summary discharge from the service of fifteen sepoys of the regiment immediately on the arrival of the corps at Sholapoor, to which station it had marched from Neemuch.

91. His Excellency regretted that, owing to delay and the difficulty then of obtaining witnesses, he could not do more than order the summary discharge of fifteen men, of whose guilt in having been concerned in various acts of riots and oppression at Neemuch, His Excellency considered there was sufficient proof without further enquiry. The punishment was small for the offences committed, but the dismissal of these men was sufficient to prove to the people of Neemuch, and also to the 28th Native Infantry, that, notwithstanding the regiment had marched some hundreds of miles away from the scene of its misconduct, justice had overtaken it, and that Government would insist on the maintenance of discipline.

92. *Judicial*.—There were seven cases of gang robbery, and three of highway robbery reported to have occurred within the limits of the Agency during the year.

93. There were two attacks on the Government mail last year within the Agency limits, but the mail was not plundered.

94. *Military*.—The 15th Bombay Native Infantry is still quartered at Mehidpoor and Augur, a wing at each place.

95. The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Central India Horse exchanged stations in December last. The 1st Regiment is now at Augur, and the 2nd at Goona.

96. The 1st Regiment marched last autumn, at the close of the rains, from Goona to Ajmere, under the command of Captain Ashton Mayne, to form part of the Viceroy's personal escort at the Ajmere Durbar, and also during His Excellency's stay in Rajpootana. His Excellency expressed his entire satisfaction at the appearance of the regiment. The regiment is now under the command of Major Hall, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Captain Mayne, who was officiating in the command, having been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow. Captain Bradford, as I mentioned in my last Report, left the regiment in February 1870 to officiate as Political Agent at Jeypoor. He has since obtained a permanent Political Agency, and his name has been struck off the rolls of the force. It will be hard to find a worthy successor to this gallant and very superior cavalry officer.

97. Captain Martin having returned from furlough is again at the head of the 2nd Regiment, which he raised in 1860, and has commanded with such distinction ever since.

98. The 1st Regiment Central India Horse was inspected in the winter, at Augur, by Major-General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., and the 2nd Regiment at Goona by Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B., V.C. Both General Officers spoke in flattering terms of the very efficient state they found the regiments in.

99. Since I assumed command of this force, I have encouraged the purchase of Arabs as remounts, and now both regiments go to the Bombay stables for their horses. Good country-breds are, of course, entertained when procurable, but the supply of them in Central India is not at present equal to the demand.

100. *Police*.—Of the Police kept up by the Native States in West Malwa I cannot report favourably.

101. *Jail*.—Arrangements are in contemplation to make use of the jail lately built here. As the prisoners at Augur are well fed, not very hard worked, and generally of a contented sort of mind, it is hoped they will settle down quietly in their new abode, which is an airy comfortable building, and not try to escape from it. With, however, the present fixed Jail Establishment, and the insecurity of the building, I fear the safe custody of the prisoners must, in a measure, depend upon their own inclinations.

102. *Educational Institutions*.—Jowra and Rutlam are the only States in the Agency, I am sorry to say, in which the value of education seems to be thoroughly known and appreciated. Education is sadly neglected at Sillana, and at Seetamow but little thought is given to it. Small schools are kept up in the lines of the two regiments of Central India Horse. As I last year reported, a larger and higher order of school than any that now exists at Augur would be a great benefit to the place.

103. *Public Works*.—The barracks for the British Infantry, lately built at Neemuch under the supervision of Mr. MacRae, I have heard very highly spoken of.

104. Public Works at Augur have been at a stand-still all the year, but station improvements have been carefully attended to and paid for from the Local Funds.

105. *Communications*.—Indore and Dewas having been so backward in constructing their portion of the road which is to connect Mehidpoor with the Mhow and Nusseerabad road at Jowra has not been very encouraging for the Jowra State to go on with its share of the road. However, I spoke to the Kamdar at Jowra about it, and he promised me that the work should again be taken in hand in earnest by his State.

106. The complete non-existence of roads in West Malwa, with the exception of a few bits here and there, I have again this year pointed out in paragraph 5 of my Report.

107. *Post Offices*.—A bungalow was purchased in the Augur Cantonment, and converted into a Post Office.

108. There is now a direct postal communication between Jhalra Patun and Augur, the old circuitous route by Shahjehanpoor having been given up.

109. From the 1st of June a new line is to be established from Neemuch direct to Jhalra Patun *via* Munasa, Rampoor, Bhanpoora, &c.

110. The breaking up of the mail-cart service between Gwalior and Indore is still most bitterly felt by everybody, except, perhaps, the thieves. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and thieves, if they have not as yet actually profited by the removal of the mail-cart, hope to do so, as the Mail-cart Establishment was an additional source of protection to travellers of all sorts along the road.

111. Not only has the mail-cart been taken off the road, but also the Government bullock-train.

112. Government I fear has not gained in rupees what it has lost in credit by the breaking up of the Mail-cart and bullock-train Establishments.

113. A Native contractor has lately started a bullock-train between Indore and Gwalior. I have not heard how it is likely to answer.

114. *Electric Telegraphs.*—There has been no change in the six Telegraph Offices within the limits of the Agency since my last Report.

115. *Local Funds.*—The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Local Funds under the control of the Agency are shown in a Table annexed.

116. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Statistics of the dispensaries in West Malwa are attached. No dispensary is now kept up at Sillana, but one is shortly to be established at Shahjehanpore.

117. Dr. Spencer, in medical charge of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, in the same disinterested manner as Dr. Keegan did before him, now kindly superintends the dispensary at Augur. I hope in time funds may be found from which these officers who take such hard labour upon themselves may be remunerated.

118. *Settlement of Boundaries.*—Up to date the following boundary disputes have this year been settled by Captain Luard:—

- 4 between Indore and Tonk,
- 1 ,, Gwalior and Jhallawar,
- 4 ,, Indore and Jhallawar,
- 4 ,, Gwalior and Indore.

119. Captain Luard has done his work zealously and well. He is still out in camp, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, and I hope before he returns to cantonments will have settled a few more cases.

120. *Government Stallions and improvement of the breed of horses in Central India.*—I am glad to be able to make a slightly more favourable report this year under this head.

121. Many of the Zemindars have at last been induced to send some of their best mares to Augur to be covered by the Government stallions, and for the last few months the stallions have had plenty of work to do.

122. Two of the stallions I considered unfit for covering purposes have been cast, and replaced by two new promising young horses received from Government. These new stallions are very much admired by the Zemindars, and their fame is being proclaimed through Malwa.

123. Three Bokhara Donkey Stallions are now on their way down from the Punjab. It is proposed to keep two of these at Augur, and one at Goona.

124. Mules are but little known in these territories. I see no reason, however, why the experiment of breeding them should not eventually prove a great success.

125. I think it will be well worth the consideration of my successor to establish a small stud farm near Augur. The Central India Horse, and, in course of time the whole of Central India, would benefit by such an establishment.

SINDIAH'S JAIL AT AUGUR.

The jail, which was originally a bunniah's house, is situated in the middle of the city of Augur. It consists of two sheds running on either side of a narrow yard. At one end there is a third shed joining on to these two at right angles, and at the other end is the door—thus [] . In front of these three wards is a small verandah. In one ward the guard lives, the other two are occupied by the prisoners. The larger of these two is 49 feet \times 36 feet, and contains at present 47 prisoners; the smaller is 37 feet \times 22 feet, and contains at present 30 prisoners. Thus in the larger barrack each man has 37.53 feet of superficial space and in the smaller 27.13 feet. The roofs of both are sloping, 14 feet being the highest point and 6½ feet the lowest. Part of the verandah screened by tatties is allotted to the female prisoners; there are five of them in the jail at present. In these wards the prisoners sleep and cook their food, there being no separate cook-house.

A large chattee is provided for night-soil and emptied every morning, but there is no other attempt at a latrine. The prisoners are taken out into the 'open' every morning for the purposes of nature; and at night are allowed to go into the street if necessary. Each prisoner receives an anna and a half a day for maintenance. Clothing is not supplied; they provide their own or do without it as the case may be. Firewood they generally manage to pick up while at their daily work. Opium and tobacco they can have if they can afford to buy it. They live principally on jowaree flour, which is now three pice per seer.

Drinking water is supplied from the tank and from wells near the tank; of course it is not filtered. It is good water, however, and there is abundance of it. There is no regular time for bathing.

The daily average number of prisoners for the past year was 81. The daily average number of sick was eight. Three men died during the year; one man escaped from jail. I am informed that prisoners likely to die are frequently released, so as to keep down the death rate in the jail, but I cannot vouch for the truth of this. Breaches of prison discipline are punished by whipping. A man sentenced to a long term of imprisonment is not transported to a larger jail, but undergoes his sentence here.

Labour is entirely extramural, no prisoners working inside the jail. They go to their work about 7 A.M. and return about 4 P.M. They eat twice a day; before going out in the morning and after returning in the evening. The building is small and cramped, with no means of ventilation, and is altogether unsuitable for a jail.

AUGUR, }
The 15th Feb. 1871. }

(Sd.)

L. D. SPENCER, M.D.,
1st Central India Horse.

WANTS OF THE NEEMUCH CANTONMENT.

1. A good school for the English and the Vernacular languages.
2. A hospital for the inhabitants of the Sudder Bazar.
3. A Seraie, Native inn, for Natives. It should not be too near the Sudder Bazar.
4. A dispensary for issue of medicines to the inhabitants of the Sudder Bazar.
5. A good jail, with separate divisions for criminal and civil prisoners, and wards for males and females and for children.
- 6.- A proper tribunal for investigating claims of the inhabitants of the cantonment against the subjects of Meywar, Tonk, and Gwalior and *vice versa*. The International Court or Special Court is at Oodeypoor, but for petty disputes there is great want of a tribunal in or near the station.
7. An Inspector of Police and a few more good Police Officers.
8. Medical aid for the inhabitants of the Sudder Bazar, in which there is a population of about 7,000 souls.
9. Control of all the country liquor shops within a radius of three *cos*s or six miles of the cantonment.
10. Control of all prostitutes within the same radius.

(Sd.) W. D. DICKSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.

MEMORANDUM.

The following are the wants of the cantonment, given by the Sudder Bazar Punchayet.

I.—An English and Vernacular School is very much wanted here; the inhabitants cannot guarantee any direct subscription towards the maintenance of the school, but if some proposal be made to raise a monthly income of nearly Rupees (50) fifty (the portion to be borne by the inhabitants) in the way of some tax either by introducing a separate new tax “the Madrissa tax,” or by increasing the amount in some one tax that already exists now, we believe the inhabitants can pay the same easily.

II.—A Civil Dispensary or Bazar Hospital is very much wanted, there being no place at present of whatever description where the inhabitants of the bazar can go in want of treatment or medicines.

III.—The Civil Justice of the Cantonment is administered by the Small Cause Court only, whose pecuniary jurisdiction is up to Rupees 500. Cases beyond that limit are brought before the Special Military Courts of Requests; there being still the cases of various nature which the above Courts have no jurisdiction to take cognizance of, such as—

1. The Small Cause Court have no power to take the claims of whatever description which may be touching the dispute relating to

immovable property and of many other natures that are forbidden by the Small Cause Court Act II. of 1865.

2. None of the Courts can take cognizance of suits in which the defendant at the time when the claim is filed be not present within the limits of the cantonment, although the cause of action or transactions might have arisen within the jurisdiction of the above Courts, and as the cantonment being situated in the middle of the foreign States, many persons from the neighbouring villages and towns come to deal with the shopkeepers of this bazar, and when such persons are not subjected to the administration of Civil Courts the British subjects are totally deprived of the benefit of Civil administration.

3. The appeals from the decision of a Military Court of Requests are laid before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, which being at a very far distance, and the inhabitants of the cantonment being at all ignorant of the procedures of that Court, as there is no lawyer at this station, they are left without any remedy if they are dissatisfied from the decision of a Military Court of Requests.

They are, therefore, very much in want, that if the present Small Cause Court be changed into a Regular Civil Court with original Civil jurisdiction to take cognizance of suits of every description, and to any extent as provided by the Civil Procedure Act, No. VIII. of 1859, it will be much more advantageous to the trade of the cantonment, as the decrees of such Courts can have force into foreign States.

IV.—There is much want of water supply in this bazar, especially in the hot season, here being no well, tank, or diggee which can yield a sufficient accommodation to the bazar inhabitants, as almost all the present ones become empty in the hot weather.

V.—A public sraic or inn is entirely necessary for the accommodation of travellers.

VI.—The subject of the appointment of a separate Brigadier-General commanding at this Station is worthy of consultation.

Annual Report on the Administration of the State of Rutlam for the year 1870-71.

THE administrative progress of business of the Rutlam State during the past year needs no preliminary remarks. It may be sufficiently estimated from the following report.

2. *Population.*—No census was taken this year, but it is certain that the population continues on the increase. The number of new families who settled during the year is 246, including 23 families settled in the district. At the same time 100 families left the town, chiefly "Marwarces," returning to their homes. The number of houses built during the year was 83.

3. The total number of deaths amounted to 564 souls, being 528 less than in the preceding year; the percentage of deaths to population being at the rate of nine per thousand. Deaths from violence amounted to 15, *viz.*, five persons were drowned, five exploded by gun-powder, two by snake bites, and three killed themselves by swallowing opium.

4. The number of births was 324, namely, boys 218 and 106 girls. The number of marriages at the same period was 288.

5. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries was 12,232, and that of vaccination 230. The total cost of the dispensaries, including Rupees 280 for contingent charges, was Rupees 2,469-9-6.

6. The public health is generally good. A cattle plague called "mata" or small-pox, which is spreading, has lately alarmed the agriculturists. The spread of this disease is the very real ground of fear, as the well-being of an agriculturist in India chiefly depends on the safety of horned cattle. In fact, it is a capital stock in the security of which most of his interests are concentrated.

7. *Civil Justice*.—The number of suits filed in 1870-71 was as noted in the margin.

Pending at the close of 1869-70.	Filed during 1870-71.	Decided.	Pending.
183	939	925	196

Of those decided, 921 paid fees, and four were without fee. The cases privately decided by the Meer Mohallasamounted to 536, being 389 less than in the preceding

year. The difference has been chiefly owing to the late hortal. The Appendices A. and B. detail the statistics under this head. The value of property contested for was Salum Shahee Rupees 76,063-9-3, and the average cost of conduct of suits, including fee of Vakeel at 3 per cent., was Rupees 6,147-1-9.

8. The number of appeals from the Subordinate Courts to that of the Superintendent of Rutlam, including the balance of last year, *viz.*, 54, was 172. Of them 103 were settled, namely, 51 decisions were confirmed, 46 revised, 6 were rejected, and 69 remained pending on the 31st March 1871.

9. The measure reducing the fee of the Vakceels from 6-4 to 3-2 per cent. has given general satisfaction. Very little complaint against them is heard of, many of the suits having been conducted by the suitors themselves personally.

10. Though there has been lately a change in the office of the Nazim of Adalut, and the vacancy not yet filled up by a substantive incumbent, yet the conduct of the Adalut continues to give general satisfaction under the present officiating Nazim, Lala Kullianrao.

11. *Criminal Justice*.—The number of cases decided in the Criminal

Filed.	Imprisonment for 3 years and under.	Flogged.	Fined.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	On security.	Remaining.
1121	23	34	355	52	245	412	34

Courts was 1,121 including 50 remaining undisposed of at the end of the preceding year as detailed in Appendix D. The various punishments inflicted were as noted in margin. Among them

there were 194 occurrences of thefts consisting of the loss of property,

valued at Rupees 25,111, besides 272 head of cattle. Of these 27 thefts were traced out and property to the value of Rupees 7,193 was recovered, besides 39 head of cattle and 44 cases of the value of Rupees 2,383 and 84 cases were dismissed as not proved. Those remaining pending at the close of the year were 123 cases of the value of Rupees 15,234, and 49 head of cattle.

12. *Police*.—The Police continues to give satisfaction. There is no alteration in its cost and strength. The conduct of the head of the Police, Mahomed Ameer Khan, is generally satisfactory.

13. *Jail*.—Enclosure marked C. gives the statistics on this subject. The number of prisoners remaining in jail on 31st March 1870 was 69, and 66 were admitted during the year, the total number being 135. Of these 77 were discharged, and 58 remaining in jail on 31st March 1871. The average cost of living of each prisoner, including food, clothing, contingent charges and establishment, was Rupees 108-6, being Rupees 5-10 less than in the preceding year. The total cost was Salum Shahee Rupees 4,187-6.

14. Several of the prisoners continue to attend the School of Industry, and to work in the State Garden, none having been employed elsewhere. They have generally given satisfaction by their good conduct.

15. *Land Revenue*.—The rains set in earlier this season than in the preceding year. The rain-falls were heavy in June, July, and August, and very little in September and October. The total fall was 37 inches 14

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat per many	26 4 0	24 8 0	25 0 0
Mueca "	21 8 0	12 8 0	12 10 0
Jowary "	21 12 0	12 12 0	13 11 0

cents, the usual average being less than 30 inches. The consequence was that the mueca and jowary crops were partly injured, but the rubbee crops, especially wheat, with the exception of certain villages where

the cultivation was affected by a disease called "geiroo" or blight occasioned by atmospheric influences, have been generally good. There has not, however, been much difference in the prices of food as marginally compared. The same rates probably may continue throughout the year, but the market tendency is towards a rise.

16. The settlement of the land revenue both of the khalsa and the jaghire lands has been completed. The settlement of the latter was noticed in last year's report; and of the former in that of the preceding year. Here a brief review of both collectively is desirable.

17. The settlement commenced in 1866, and it took five years and three months to complete it, much delay having occurred in preliminary arrangements especially in overcoming the prejudice that was already felt against it, and was greatly enhanced by those whose personal interests required to keep the things in darkness.

18. It has been made on the plan followed in Neemuch. Each village was separately surveyed, its boundaries defined, and its cultivated, uncultivated, and uncultural area surveyed and mapped, showing the field or fields of each cultivator with their respective localities and the site of his will. The file of each village with its old Khusra, and the records of

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Khusra. | 6. Khemut. |
| 2. Field Map. | 7. Wajubularuz. |
| 3. Safewar. | 8. Goshwara. |
| 4. Description of village. | 9. Map of Dhakil-kharuz. |
| 5. Khatonnce. | 10. Ditto Wells. |
| 11. Census. | |

the present settlement as noted in margin, is separately arranged, so that there may be a complete information of the statistics connected

with the interior of a village at hand whenever wanted.

19. The total area in square miles is 778, or in beegahs 9,85,231. There are 23,442 beegahs of irrigated and 2,29,440 of non-irrigated land.

Cultivated—			
	Irrigated ...	...	6,879
	Non-irrigated	...	83,369
			90,248
Culturable...	...	...	1,46,019
Unculturable	...	...	1,10,168
Dhurmada	...	...	12,803
Chakra lands	...	...	21,650
	Beegahs	...	3,80,888

The culturable area is 3,16,087 beegahs and unculturable 4,17,262. Of the above area, beegahs 6,04,342 are held by Jaghiredars, and beegahs 3,80,888 by the State. The khalsa lands are sub-divided as per margin.

20. There are altogether 24,577 agriculturists and 25,644 non-agriculturists, and 6,734 ploughs, *viz.*, 3,960 in jaghire and 2,774 in khalsa. There are $7\frac{1}{2}$ souls and $2\frac{1}{2}$ bullocks to a plough, two bullocks being considered sufficient to plough 30 beegahs of land, which a cultivator generally on the average possesses.

21. The settlement is made for ten years. The result of the assessment is as follows:—

	Old Jumma.	SETTLED JUMMA.				INCREASE.
		Land Revenue.	Sewae.	Road Cess.	Total.	
	<i>Rs.</i>				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Khalsa ...	1,77,719	2,51,238	14,012	9,490	2,74,740	97,030
Do. Dhurmada and Chakree ...	.....	2,09,628	...	...	2,09,628	
Do. resumed lands...	.....	8,591	...	...	8,591	
Jaghire ...	1,86,471	3,76,265	15,367	8,914	4,00,546	2,14,074
Do. Dhurmada and Chakree ...	.....	1,23,389	...	...	1,23,389	
Under consideration...	1,301	7,590	...	...	7,590	
Total S. S. Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	10,24,484	3,25,521

*Percentage—**Rs. a. p.*

Khalsa	...	...	59	7	0
Jaghire	...	...	117	1	9
Jaghire and khalsa	...	...	92	8	6

22. The total land revenue of the whole territory including jaghire and dhurmada, &c., is Salum Shabee Rupees 10,24,485. Deduct from it Rupees 7,49,744 for jaghires and dhurmadas: the net receipts of the State from that source are Rupees 2,74,740, or nearly one-fourth of the total jumma, three-fourths being absorbed in jaghires and Dhurmada. This income, even before the settlement, did not rise higher than Rupees 1,77,709, so that there is an increase of Salum Shahee Rupees 97,030, or Rupees 59-7-0 per cent. more than the old jumma; add to it receipts from other sources, Rupees 3,11,012. The net receipts of the State from all sources at the end of the official year 1870-71, and 5,85,752, or the total jumma of the whole territory, is Rupees 13,35,496. There is every prospect of a further increase at the re-settlement, which will commence in 1876.

23. The jumma of each cultivator is fixed. No additional tax is to be imposed during the term of the settlement. He is to enjoy fully the yield of his own field. The Potail of the village is also the Malgoozar, in whose behalf a remission, varying from Rupees 5 to 10 per cent., is allowed from the share of the State revenue. Beyond it not a farthing more can be claimed from the cultivator. This is a great privilege which this settlement secures to the latter. Formerly he was entirely at the mercy of the Malgoozar or farmer of the village as is the case throughout the Central India and several other provinces.

24. The rate of assessment compared with that prevailing in the neighbouring districts is very mild. The average rate per beegah Aran or irrigated land is Salum Shahee Rupees 16-2-3; Maul or non-irrigated Rupees 2-6-3; Aran or Maul 3-9-6; and Aran, Maul, and culturable land Rupees 1-7-3.

25. On the whole the settlement is very favourable to the interests of the cultivator as well as of the State. In addition to a fixed jumma, which is a great boon, the cultivator is also allowed at the rate of 4 beegahs of pasture land per plough rent-free, so that 27,484 beegahs of land in the khalsa and jaghire villages has been allotted to cultivators for that purpose. He can also bring under cultivation any portion of culturable land for which he will have to pay no tax during the term of the present settlement.

26. This liberal measure is a great inducement to the cultivator to extend the area of his cultivation as far as possibly lies in his power. Already 52 new wells have been built, *viz.*, 11 by the State and 41 by cultivators. At the same time 702 beegahs virgin land are brought under cultivation, and three new Bheel villages inhabited and one re-peopled. Private capital stock is also on the increase, and as time progresses a larger increase of cultivation is expected as the profit of the increase wholly makes its way into the pocket of the cultivator, a circumstance which cannot fail to give a great stimulus to his zealous industry.

27. The table noted in margin in one view shows the profit derived

Kind of Grain.	Seed.	Quantity of produce.	Price.	Deduction for seed and rental.	Profit of cultivator.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>S.S.Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Wheat ...	20	90	7 8 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Chenna ...	20	100	6 4 0	3 14 0	2 6 0
Alsee ...	7½	50	4 3 0	2 14 0	1 5 0
Jowar ...	2½	80	5 2 0	2 4 0	2 12 0
Kapas ...	5	70	8 4 0	2 2 0	6 2 0
Mucca ...	5	365			
Opium ...	5	5	72 0 0	17 0 0	65 0 0
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Goor.</i>			
Sugar-cane ...	50	160	160 0 0	82 0 0	78 0 0

by an agriculturist from per beegah of his cultivation. Mucca and opium produced in Malwa on the same soil, as well as sugar-cane and cotton, pay and leave a better profit, but there is none which does not pay after providing for the re-payment of the seed with rental. It does not, however, include

the wages of labour which have risen in proportion to the price of food. But in this province very little expense is incurred on this account, the cultivator in his work being chiefly assisted by his own family.

28. The ordinary rate of interest is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for seed one-fourth or Sawan in kind. But when a case is referred to a State Court for adjustment, not more than 1 per cent., which is the legal rate, is allowed, which relieves the cultivator to some extent.

29. The cultivators here consist of the classes noted in margin.

Koonbee.	Loudlia.
Jaut.	Goojur.
Dhanker.	Rajpoot.
Bheel.	

The Koonbee, Jaut, and Dhanker are the most skilful and industrious agriculturists. Their cultivation, speaking generally, is always superior in yield and

quality. The soil is ploughed 9 inches deep. The ploughing begins from "Auka Teij" or from the beginning of May. If a field is ploughed thrice before the rains set in, the produce of it is generally good. The wheat land is ploughed six or seven times, and four times the least during the rainy season. In short a cultivator is seldom disengaged from his work in the field throughout the year.

30. There is no distinction here as elsewhere in Central India, between hereditary cultivators and tenants-at-will. There is no large proprietor or malgoozar. There are very few who hold more than one village. Generally the Patail of the village is also the farmer of the Government revenue, and pays it directly to the State, for which service, as noticed above, he is paid by a remission from the share of the State.

31. The cost of collecting revenue is nearly 12 annas per cent.; that of the survey and settlement is Rupees 48-9 per square mile. The total cost of settlement, including khalsa and jaghire, is Salum Shahee Rupees 37,993, evidently very insignificant compared with the enormous benefit it confers on the State and the peasant proprietary, who exclusively occupies and owns the land. No one at all events is to be dispossessed of his rights and lands as long as he continues regularly paying the stipulated tax to the State, which is an indispensable condition, uncontrollable circumstances, of course, being always fully considered.

32. *Custom.*—An apprehension was entertained last year about the depression of the opium trade, owing to the prohibition in the neighbouring

districts of Sindia to export opium cheek to this market, as well as from two new seales having been established at Oojein and Oodeypoor.

A return of the Custom House as per margin, shows that these circumstances have not affected this branch of the trade to the extent that was apprehended. The return gives only the number of chests manufactured at Rutlam, and not those brought to the seales from the neighbouring districts. There is yet very little falling-off in the quantity, but it is not improbable that as the opium trade increases in the new markets that have been opened, the opium trade of this market and Indore must suffer in proportion.

33. There is a falling-off in the cotton trade also. The fluctuating rates that have from time to time prevailed have very much discouraged this trade as the return noted in margin denotes. The risk involved in the unsteady state of this trade deters many persons from dealing in it as freely as they may have done with pleasure under favourable circumstances. Cotton in fact is not considered a safe investment.

34. In other goods the trade of this market has been as prosperous as before. There was a falling-off in the income from the Customs receipts to the extent of Rupees 8,000. An equal deficit is apprehended this year.

35. *Education.*—For particulars on this head I beg to refer to the Report of Mr. Middleton, the head-master of the English Department, a copy of which is appended. His appointment to this office was noticed in last year's Report. He joined and assumed charge of the department on 22nd August 1870. This branch of the Central School, which had suffered since the resignation of his predecessor, has much improved under his management.

36. The Appendix H. shows the attendance of the pupils in the

	English.		Hindee & Sanscrit.		Persian.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Central School.	26	41	122	122	40	45
14 Village Schools.	...	...	228	259	...	...
13 Private Schools.	...	...	335	487	...	...

several branches as well as the course of studies pursued in each. The number of boys under instruction is much increased. Last year total number in all departments, as the table in margin denotes, was 441. This year it has risen to 953, showing an increase of 513. Although in proportion to the population this number even is insignificant, yet it is a sure indication of the growing taste of people for education and the opening of a new era in their history.

37. It is also very gratifying to add that two more girls' schools are opened, one in the town and another in the village of Burbudna. One school is opened at Amleita by the Jaghiredar of that State, Maharaj

Rugnath Sing, and another is about to be opened in Surwun by Thakoor. Maun Sing, the first member of the Council of Regency. It is hoped this creditable example will be followed by other Jaghiredars, and thus the village-school system will gradually be pushed to all the principal villages in the district.

38. The progressive improvement in the Vernacular department is due chiefly to the incessant endeavours of Pundit Amernath, the Inspector of that department, for which he justly deserves much credit.

39. *Public Works*.—Among the Public Works of the year are a new jail, the one formerly built having been converted into an industrial school, as well as a summer house in the garden for the Chief. The Madrissa building and the reception-hall have also made some further progress. The construction of the former, it is hoped, may be finished this year, and next year the building may be habitable. Seven new wells have also been dug up during the year in the district, *viz.*, two on the part of the State and five on that of cultivators at their own expense.

40. *Roads and Bridges*.—During the period under review four bridges and 15 drains were constructed, costing Rupees 18,137. At the same time 920,103 cubic feet of road was metalled, and 409,199 feet of dry weather road was made at a cost of Salum Shahee Rupees 10,484.

41. *Sanitary Reforms*.—The general sanitary condition of the town continues agreeable. No complaint against public health, except a disease called “mata,” which has attacked horned cattle, is heard of. The plague is spreading, and many of the cattle affected with it are dying.

42. *Finance*.—The financial condition of the State is generally good. The deficit, which was apprehended at the time of last year's report, was turned into a small increase. The total actual receipts for past year were estimated at Rupees 5,82,942. They amounted to Rupees 5,85,752-13-7, showing an increase of Rupees 2,610-13-7. A deficit to the amount of Rupees 27,000 is also expected this year, the income being estimated at Rupees 5,58,387; but it is hoped the actual receipts will be more favourable than is supposed.

43. At the end of the current official year the debts will be reduced to Salum Shahee Rupees 1,95,294. An item of debt of above Rupees 95,000 is in dispute, the State advancing an equal claim against the creditor. The matter is under the consideration of a Punchayet, and will, it is hoped, be amicably settled.

44. *Agriculture*.—The Hingunghat cotton cultivation was extended from 43 to 58 beegahs in the year under notice. Next to opium cotton was considered a more thriving and paying trade. But from the heavy losses to which it has subjected many dealers it is getting very unpopular. At the beginning of the season a bale of cotton could fetch as much as Salum Shahee Rupees 105; now the price has fallen to Rupees 48 for the same quantity. This is a great difference and has greatly discouraged the trade. The cotton market has, therefore, been very dull and heavy, and its cultivation in consequence is likely to be equally lowered.

45. During the year 438 fruit trees, besides 388 flowers of various kind, were planted and sown in the garden. An addition of 1,000 young plants has been made to the nursery.

46. In last year's Report it was noticed that a Persian wheel on a new scale was being prepared. It was soon after completed and is ever since successfully used upon a well in the garden. Its superior utility above the charus (a leather bag used in drawing out water from a well) is obviously great. On the 4th of May a charus and the Persian wheel were tried as to their respective usefulness, each being worked by a pair of bullocks. The former irrigated 5,000 square feet and the latter 14,625 feet of land. In the opium season when the soil is moistful the Persian wheel may be able to irrigate two beegahs and the charus only half a beegah of land. The Rehut under notice has two wheels. Generally one wheel is used, but a single-wheeled Rehut can be worked by one bullock, while the charus requires two-bullock power. The charus can be worked by a man of experience and the other by any person or even a boy or girl of ten years old. At all events the superiority of the Rehut above the charus as the means of irrigation is unquestionable.

47. Another Persian wheel with one wheel, which has cost not more than Salum Shahee Rupees 100, is now being tried in the district. A Rehut will last ten years and cost Rupees 6 a year for repairs, so that in ten years the cost of a Rehut will be Rupees 160. The charus costs nearly 30 Salum Shahee Rupees a year. In ten years the charge will be Rupees 300. Moreover, the one can be worked by one bullock even by a buffalo and the other by two-bullock power. There is, therefore, every chance of the Rehut's success throughout the district as soon as its utility is generally known and understood by the agriculturists.

48. As usual the agricultural show was held in October last, and is becoming more and more popular as its practical benefit is understood by the people.

49. *Survey*.—The settlement of the khalsa and jaghire lands is completed. Only the records of a few jaghire villages remain unfinished. The whole work will be finished during the current year. The average cost as already noticed is Rupees 48-9-0 per square mile. The charge of the work remaining over is calculated in the above cost.

50. *Political*.—The difference between Rutlam and Koosulghur continues unadjusted and leading to consequences which are very far from harmonious. This state of things cannot, I presume, be safely allowed to continue longer.

51. The late "hurlal," which apparently seemed to have affected every strata of the commercial mind, has formed the subject of a separate Report. A passing notice of the matter here also may not be out of place.

Its history may be told in a few words.

52. A hue and cry was lately raised against the oppressive character of the existing Municipal and other taxes, most of which have existed since last seven years, and were adopted with the full and unanimous consent of the merchants, and against which hitherto no objection was raised. The matter backed by false and misleading mis-statements was handled in a manner as if a just right was sacrificed, or a real oppression was felt. But this ingenious device was nothing more than a cloak to conceal the deformity of the discovery of the peculation of a large sum of the State revenue due by some of them. The latter, however, did not like this dirty question to see light. It was, therefore, set aside and a groundless complaint, regardless of the natural consequences, was got up against the

taxation to enable them to indulge to their heart's desire to abuse the administration for having exposed their fraud, and thereby fully believing to serve the main grievance.

53. With that view the payment of the custom duties was refused by many, a "hurtal" declared, and all business outwardly stopped though carried on secretly. This state of things soon after induced the Political Agent, Western Malwa, to visit Rutlam personally, and to see them directly with his own eyes and to hear with his own ears and thus to arrive at the real truth. During his stay after a full enquiry the matter was judiciously settled by him without resorting in the slightest manner to any harsh means, promising to attend to all of their reasonable complaints after they had re-opened business with the usual activity and zeal.

54. This wise proceeding had the desired effect. The business was resumed as before without delay, and things returned to their natural channel. Thus ended the "hurtal," and the matters have gone on as if nothing had occurred to disturb the equanimity of the mercantile mind.

55. Lately the principal merchants were assembled to discuss and to consider in concert with the Panchayet what part of the taxation was thought objectionable, and what alteration they desired to propose.

56. For two or three days the matter was fully reviewed and re-considered. The reasons in favour of the existing system outweighed the reasons against it. In fact, deliberate and calm thoughts overruled the thoughts occasioned under the influences of illusive hopes. At last they unanimously came to the resolution that the existing taxes should continue in force as hitherto, being convinced that none of the contemplated alterations would improve them.

57. Now a few words about the main grievance. Formerly a large sum was always exacted by the State for settling the time bargains from the highest bidder either of the sellers or buyers. It was truly bribe money to obtain the best settlement which in its consequences, however, acted most mischievously in encouraging disputes. It was, therefore, abolished nearly seven years ago and a small fee was fixed in its stead, leviable on those who kept their bargains unsettled before the term closed. The new system worked wholesomely as far as it withstood the combinations of sellers and buyers in bringing about a common result as was the case before. There have since in fact been no sutta disputes, but it has tended oppositely as far as the interests of the State are concerned. As the fee is applicable only to outstanding bargains, most of the dealers avoided a greater portion to be duly recorded, and when a call for the payment of fee was made, they kept back with impunity the payment of those that were unregistered though collected by themselves from their local and outside agents.

58. In short it became a source of great profit to those who carried on the deception. One or two instances of the fraud, however, having come to light, one of the embezzlers was called upon to compare his accounts. He nevertheless not only refused compliance himself, but induced others similarly implicated to join him in resisting the fair demand. The ugly nature of the matter, however, deterred them from bringing forward this very question. Taxation being a common cause in which merchants of all trades and professions were concerned was got

up as a subject of complaint. In this they were fraternized by many others who became the dupe of their intrigues. Now their trick having come to light, the complaint against the taxation has entirely disappeared. Even the very embezzlers of the fee have come round and are ready to settle their accounts whenever called upon. There is even no objection on the part of the State to abolish this tax if replaced by another, but its continuance is generally considered advisable as it is the safest safeguards against reckless speculations. The result of this amicable adjustment will separately be reported hereafter.

59. It is worthy of remark here that in the nature of the alleged grievances, either one or the other, there was, I presume, nothing which may have led to the serious issue to which the things were obviously brought, but the excitement is said, and not without foundation, to have actually been secretly fomented by a political party which has always regarded more the private feelings than the sense of justice or the well-being of the State and the public.

60. In conclusion, I have the gratification to add that a cordial co-operation of the Regency continues undisturbed. The two members of the Council, who were absent for more than a year, with Her Highness Ranawutjee, the grandmother of the Raja, on a pilgrimage to Gya and Juggurnath, rejoined it in December last.

(Sd.) MEER SHAHAMUT ALI,
Superintendent.

HEAD-MASTER'S REPORT OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

I was engaged on the 20th of July 1870, whilst at Muttra, and assumed charge of the Rutlam Central English School on the 22nd August 1870. There were then only 11 boys on the rolls. The same day I admitted 15 more; most of them were those that were expelled before my arrival, and some had left of their own accord. For nearly two months my time was devoted towards the increase of students and studying the people among whom I had allowed myself to be placed. For the well-being of the department under my charge, I was obliged to behave towards my subordinates according to their dispositions. On the last day of December 1870 there were 41 boys; this small number I divided into three classes. The first class contained five, the second seven, and the third 29 boys; the average daily attendance was 41.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Class.—Advanced Reader, Part II.

Landmarks of Ancient History.

Outlines of Geography.

Manual of Grammar.

Hiley's Composition, Part I.

Arithmetic, Simple and Compound Rules.

Dictation.

Translation, English to Urdu, and vice versa.

Penmanship.

Second Class.—Landmarks of Ancient History.

Outlines of Geography.

Manual of Grammar.

Dictation.

Arithmetic.

Translation, English to Urdu, and *vice versa*.

Penmanship.

Third Class.—Primer, Part I.

Mavor's Spelling Book.

Writing on slates.

Dialogues.

Arithmetic (mental).

There is also an adult class, which on the start had four students. One has since been employed as Lithographic Writer in the Rutlam Printing-Office. The course of study in this class is—

Johnson's History of Rasselas.

Hiley's Abridged Grammar.

Writing subjects.

Though but a few months in Rutlam, I have had ample opportunity of enquiring into the disposition of its people. Hindee is the chief study of all classes to a limited extent; for English they have no taste. The few who allow their children to study it are those who have had some slight transactions with Europeans, or have had an opportunity of visiting some of the public offices at Bombay and other British stations.

The monthly grant for the English Department since my appointment has been as follows :—

Head Master's salary	G. Rupees 125 or S. S. Rupees	156	4	0
Assistant Master	... .. „ ...	40	0	0
Third Master...	... .. „ ...	20	0	0
Copy Master	... .. „ ...	20	0	0
Peon	... .. „ ...	5	0	0
Furrash	... .. „ ...	5	0	0
Water-man	... .. „ ...	5	0	0
Swecper	... .. „ ...	2	0	0
Monthly rewards to Students and Contingencies	... .. „ ...	22	0	0
Total S. S. Rupees ...		275	4	0

The annual examination for 1870 came off on the 14th February 1871. Our Superintendent of Rutlam (Mir Shahamut Ali Khan Bahadur) invited General D. M. Probyn, C.B. & V.C., Political Agent (who

was then at Rutlam), to examine the school, which he kindly did, and has testified his pleasure in the following remarks kindly written in the School Visitors' Book:—

“RUTLAM CENTRAL SCHOOL.

“I have been asked to make the first entry in the Visitors' Book of the Rutlam Central School.

“I have this day visited the school, examined the different classes, and, at the request of the Superintendent of Rutlam, distributed to many of the boys prizes kindly given to them by the Superintendent.

“Mr. Middleton is the Head-master in the English Department. He has only held this appointment for the last six or seven months; but the progress the school has already made under him is evident. I visited the school about a year ago, and I now find great improvement in every branch.

“The other departments in the School, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, &c., seem equally well conducted. Prizes were also given to several of the boys in these departments.

“RUTLAM, } “(Sd.) D. M. PROBYN, Col.,
“14th February 1871. } Political Agent.”

ABSTRACT REPORT OF VERNACULAR DEPARTMENTS.

Branch, Private, and Girls' Schools.

Class. No.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | Siddhant Koumodi, Chundra waloke Alunkar, Raghoovuns, &c. |
| 2 | 3 | Laghu Koumodi, Raghoovuns, Sesoopal wadh. |
| 3 | 6 | Raghoovuns, Samasehakur. |
| 4 | 4 | Amurkosh. |

One employed in the Tehseel.

Average attendance 15.

PERSIAN AND URDOO DEPARTMENTS OF CENTRAL SCHOOL, RUTLAM.

Class. No.

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1 | 5 | Anwarsoheli, Bostan, Masdarfaiyuz, Tarikh Hindi. |
| 2 | 5 | Gulistan, Bostan, Tarikh Misir. |
| 3 | 4 | Hagayekulmanjudat. |
| 4 | 6 | Khalikbari, Amadnama. |
| 5 | 7 | Pandsadmand. |
| 6 | 8 | Shara Mahammadi. |
| 7 | 10 | Alphabet. |

Eight received prizes, three scholarships, one employed in the Kutwallee.

HINDEE DEPARTMENT.

Class. No.

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1 | 2 | Algebra, Substraction, Mubadurlhisab, fourth part. |
| 2 | 6 | Ganitprakash, second part, Mubadurlhisab, first part, and Mental Arithmetic. |
| 3 | 18 | Ganitprakash Taksim. |
| 4 | 27 | Ditto Addition. |
| 5 | 22 | Ikotri. |
| 6 | 21 | Numeration. |
| 7 | 11 | Alphabet. |

In the annual examination 11 boys received prizes and three received scholarships, six have gained sufficient knowledge to engage in commerce, one has been employed as substitute hand in the Tehseel.

Average attendance 122.

The Inspector Pundit Ameer Nath's Report of the vernacular branch schools:—There are two at Rutlam, and ten in the undermentioned villages in the vicinity—Dhoswas, Dhamnode, Nowganwa, Burbodna, Raghoovatgurrh, Mangroul, Dharar, Duntooria, Sujlana, and Bajna. The average monthly attendance is 259 although hundreds attend. There are also three girls' schools, one at Moocheepoora, in Rutlam, 11 girls; one of two girls at Dhamnode; the third of one girl at Burbodna. The total cost of retaining the above useful institutions is Rupees 1,504-13-9. It is very gratifying to observe Chiefs and Thakoors interesting themselves in the cause of education. The Maharaja of Amleita has opened a school in his village, and Thakoor Maun Sing also feels inclined to take the Maharaja's example. The Inspector's advice is to persuade all other Chiefs and Thakoors to encourage education in their respective villages. He further reports that seven boys of Dhamnode and Nowganwa have completed their education and left the school, 12 more in Dhoswas, Dhamnode, and Duntooria have completed theirs. And that more girls could be persuaded to prosecute their studies if some inducement in the shape of money could be offered them.

In short it is evident that the people have just commenced to awake from their slumbers of ignorance and to see the benefits derived from literary pursuits.

All the above good in the Educational Department has been done through the patronage of the Superintendent of Rutlam, and it is earnestly hoped that his exertions will be blessed with abundant fruits.

There are besides the above 13 private schools in Rutlam, in which 487 boys are educated. The teachers of these schools are also allowed a small amount each (when their schools are inspected) as an encouragement.

(Sd.) T. MIDDLETON,

Head Master, Rutlam Central School.

Appendix A.

RUTLAM STATE.

Annual Statement of administration of Civil Justice for the year 1870-71.

Name of Officer.	Number of suits remaining at the close of 1869-70.	Number filed during 1870-71.	Number disposed of during 1870-71.		Undisposed of at the end of 1870-71.	Detail of numbers and value of suits disposed of in 1870-71 with the average cost of conduct of suits.				Appeals from the Sub-ordinate Courts to that of the Superintendent of Rutlam.		
			Without fee.	Fee received.		Total.				Decisions confirmed.	Decisions revised.	Decisions pending.
Durbar ...	24	94	4	93	21							
Adalut ...	129	770	...	753	140							
Tehseel ...	30	70	...	71	29							
Bukshee ...	.....	4	...	4	...							
TOTAL ...	183	938	4	921	196							
						Under Rupees 100.	Under Rupees 200.	Above Rupees 200.	Total.			
						110	74	64	925	97	0	69
						8,078 2 9	10,976 2 0	45,342 0 9	76,064 9 3			
						659 15 3	801 10 0	3,653 0 0	6,147 1 9			
						Under Rupees 50.	Under Rupees 20.	Without fee.				
						230	443	4				
						7,399 14 0	4,268 4 9	...				
						598. 9 0-	343 8 0	...				
						Average cost of conduct of suits including fee of Vakool at 3 per cent.						

RUTLAM,
1st April 1871.

(Sd.) MIR SHAHAMUT ALI,
Superintendent.

Appendix B.

RUTLAM STATE.

Annual Statement of duration of Civil cases in the Civil Courts for 1870-71.

Name of Officer.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITHIN DAYS AS UNDER.															Total number of cases.	Total number of days.	Average duration of each case.	Explanation of cases pending above 45 days.
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 24 days.	25 to 30 days.	31 to 45 days.	46 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	91 to 120 days.				
Durbar	11	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	5	9	1	6	9	17	30	93	8,240	89	
Tehseel	11	3	6	2	..	1	1	..	5	3	3	3	6	3	24	71	4,665	65	
Bukhshee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	86	30	
Adalat	125	29	20	39	21	21	17	13	65	44	27	31	34	54	212	753	59,793	79	

Appendix C.

General Jail Statistics for the year 1870-71.

Name of Jail or Lockup.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS										EXPENDITURE DURING 1870-71.										PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL DURING THE YEAR.				REMARKS.		
	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1870.	Admitted dur- ing the year.	Total.	During the year.				Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1871.	Daily average during the year.	Rations of pri- soners.	Contingent charges.	Clothing charges.	Fixed establish- ment.	Extra establish- ment.	Total.	Average cost of each prisoner.	Total.	Daily aver- age.	Total.	Average of each.						
				Transferred.	Executed.	Died.	Discharged.																				
Rutlam	69	66	135	2	75	77	68	38	1,079	26	245	1,936	4	0	4,187	6	0	99	26	1,412	3	64	2	9	

RUTLAM,

The 1st April 1871.

(Sd.)

MR SHAMUT ALL,

Superintendent.

Appendix D.

RUTLAM STATE.

Annual General Statement of administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1870-71.

Name of Officer.	Description of crimes including in each description all those referred to in the Sections of Penal Code given opposite thereto in Column 3.	Sections of Penal Code referred to in Column 2.	CASES DISPOSED OF IN 1870-71.										SENTENCES PASSED DURING 1870-71.										REMARKS.
			Cases undisposed of at the close of 1869-70.	Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 14 years and under.	Imprisonment for 10 years and under.	Imprisonment for five years and under.	Imprisonment for two years and under.	Imprisonment for one year and under.	Imprisonment for six months and under.	Flogged.	Fined and imprisoned.	Fined only.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Cases undisposed of at the end of 1870-71.	
Darbar	35	12	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	0	..	11	
Tehseel	8	61	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	58	..	3	
Kutwalice	7	823	121	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	23	1	2	10	31	..	1	288	..	20	

Appendix E.

Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Criminal Court for 1870-71.

Name of Officer.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITHIN DAYS AS UNDER.												Total num-ber of cases.	Total num-ber of days.	Average duration of each case.	Explanation of cases pending above 45 days.		
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 24 days.	25 to 30 days.	31 to 45 days.					46 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.
Darbar	30	1	1	5	3	5	4	1	21	68	146	
Tehseel	55	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	74	8
Kutwallo	908	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	1	3	..	10	970	9

RUTLAM,

(Sd.)

MIR SHAHJANUT ALI,

*The 1st April 1871.**Superintendent.*

Appendix F.

RUTLAM STATE.

Statement showing the strength and cost of the Police maintained in the British Cantonments and Political Agencies, as also of the Native States under British management within the limits of the Central India Agency during 1870-71.

British Cantonment Political Agency or Native State under British management.	GOVERNMENT POLICE.				LOCAL MUNICIPAL OR NATIVE STATE POLICE.				TOTAL OF BOTH KINDS.		REMARKS.
	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Annual cost.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Annual cost.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Annual cost.	Annual cost.	
Rutlam	136	508	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 43,521 2 3				<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 43,521 2 3	

Appendix G.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of the Political Administration of the Rutlam State for the year 1870-71.

Name of State.	PARTICULARS OF RULERS.			GENERAL STATISTICS.			ARMED FORCE.					NUMBER OF CASES OF SERIOUS CRIMES.										SEASON UNDER REPORT FAVOURABLE OR OTHERWISE AS REGARDS							
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Ordnance.			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.	Dispensaries.	Post Offices.	Staging Bungalow.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal roads.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity.	Attack on Government mails and Bullock-trains.	Suffices & other principal crimes.	Principal products.	Health.	Agriculture.	General remarks.	
								Guns.	Gunnery.																				
Rutlam...	Raja.	Ranjeet Sing.	10 1½	Promising..	778	95,019	Rs. a. p. 5,85,752 13 7	5	12	136	63	508	2	1	1	1	1	5	Kutbery, Adalat, and Kuvallie.	English, Sanscrit, Oordoo, and Hindee.	:	:	:	:	:	Alucea, Jowaree, Opium, Wheat, Gram, &c.	Good.	Good.	Good.

RUTLAM,
The 1st April 1871.

(Sd.) MIR SHAHMUT ALI,
Superintendent.

Daily average number of Pupils, expenditure, sources, and amount of income during 1870-71.

Appendix I.

Statement of Patients admitted and treated in the Rutlam Dispensaries during 1870-71.

RUTLAM,
1st April 1871.

(Sd.) MIR SHAHAMUT ALI,
Superintendent.

A P P E N D I X E .

No. 122, dated Bhopawur Agency, Sirdarpoor, 10th May 1871.

From—CAPTAIN P. W. BANNERMAN, Bheel Agent,

To—MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. DALY, C.B., Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Native States and districts under the Bhopawur Agency for the year ending 31st March 1871.

2. On my proceeding to England on furlough Captain Cadell, V.C., was appointed to officiate as Bheel Agent, but on his being nominated to act as Political Agent for the Eastern States in Rajpootana, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, whom I relieved on 4th March last.

C H A P T E R I .

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

3. The peace of the country has been undisturbed, and throughout the districts under this Agency life and property have been on the whole secure, the general health has been good, and the crops as a rule above the average; in fact, food has been cheaper amongst the Bheels during the past year than it has been for some time.

4. The only matter of importance during the year was the death, on the 15th of March, of Maharana Gungadeo, the deposed Chief of Ali Rajpoor.

5. There have been no cases of gang dacoity, of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh, within this Agency during 1870-71.

There was one case of robbery of the Government mails; it was perpetrated by the postal runner, a Government servant; he was eventually arrested and punished.

C H A P T E R I I .

CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

6. *Dhar*.—Affairs at Dhar remain pretty much as they have been for the last three years. The Chief's health continues very indifferent for weeks together, when he hardly goes outside the palace doors, and has to all intents and purposes withdrawn from active interference in the direction of affairs; there is a general complaint of the difficulty of obtaining justice or even a hearing, and this must necessarily exist when the Chief insists on giving orders in nearly every case himself, his health very frequently renders him indisposed for work, and all business, with the exception of that connected with the Agency, comes to a stand-still for the time. After much hesitation the Raja has appointed Gopal Rao-late Vakeel of this Agency, Karbaree of the State, and it is hoped that

some improvement in the conduct of business in the Civil and Criminal Courts may now take place, and not be as hitherto absolutely dependant on the caprice or health of the Chief. Gopal Rao has no practical acquaintance with revenue or judicial matters, but he is hard-working, and I have found him attentive to suggestions from this Office.

7. *Schools*.—The Chief continues his support to the schools, but owing to ill health does not personally supervise them as he used to do.

The amount* contributed towards their maintenance is lamentably little as compared with the revenue of the State.

* Rupees 3,577 per annum.

On the 31st March there were in the—

English Schools ...	...	36 Pupils.
Mahrattee ...	...	202 „
Persian ...	...	59 „
Hindee ...	...	161 „

Total pupils attending School in Dhar

State ... 458 Pupils.

The girls' school established by the late Rughoonath Narain, Dewan of Dhar, is still kept up, and there are 18 pupils attending it.

8. *Dispensary*.—The dispensary at Dhar maintains its popularity. It is under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, Indore, and its statistics will appear in that Officer's Report.

9. *Finances*.—The finances of the State continue sound, and to this particular subject the Chief undoubtedly directs his attention and exercises a tolerably strict control.

The cash balance on the 31st March 1870
was Rupees 7,22,005—

The receipts during the year were	Rupees 5,94,334
And the disbursements	... 5,45,251

Showing the sum of Rupees 49,083

as the excess of income over expenditure. The total cash balance to the credit of the State on 31st March 1871 was Rupees 7,71,088. Of this amount, a sum of Rupees 5,06,500 is invested in Government Securities.

10. This balance is larger than there is any necessity for, and I would gladly see a considerable portion of it spent on the works of public improvement so much needed in the several districts.

BUCKUTGHUR.

11. There is little to add to last year's Report in regard to this Thakoorate. The Thakooranee, assisted by the Kamdar, has, under the control of this Office, conducted the business of the Chiefship satisfactorily. The system of accounts initiated by Captain Cadell has been

maintained, and the consequence is that the expenditure is now kept well within the income. As soon as the debts are paid off, arrangements will be made to devote a considerable portion of the surplus to the construction of roads, tanks, wells, &c., of which there is a lamentable deficiency.

12. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1871.

Cash balance on 31st March 1870	...	Rs. 7,814
Receipts and revenue during the year	...	„ 56,814
Total	...	Rs. 64,628

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary ...	...	33,788
Funeral obsequies of late Chief	...	2,181
		<u>35,969</u>

Showing a balance in favour of income of ... Rs. 28,659

13. Of this sum, Rupees 17,849 were applied to the liquidation of the debts, leaving a cash balance on 31st March 1871 of Rupees 10,809.

14. The debts at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 36,083.

15. *Guaranteed Thakoors of Budnawur.*—The different Rangra Thakoors of the Budnawur District have, on the whole, managed their estates fairly; there have been the usual differences and disputes between the Dhar Durbar and these Thakoors, the Durbar endeavouring to reduce them to a more complete submission to its authority than it has either the right or the power to do, and the Thakoors, on the other hand, endeavouring to evade as much as possible making reports of occurrences within their estates, and resenting the Durbar's interference in civil and criminal cases.

JHABOOAH.

16. The Chief of this State is of average abilities, and always most anxious and ready to attend to the orders and wishes of the British Government, but he does not take the personal interest he formerly did in the administration of the State: this is entirely attributable to his having fallen much under the influence of certain Meywar Rajpoots, who have no actual employment in the State, but live entirely at the Raja's expense; they do much, in an underhand way, to thwart and counteract the exertions of the able Dewan, Jowala Pursad. This honest and intelligent gentleman has had great difficulty, owing to the facile disposition of the Chief, in keeping the State expenditure within its income, and he is so dissatisfied with the power these men are acquiring over the Raja that he has within the last few days tendered his resignation.

There is not another official in the State who is capable of carrying on his work, and were he to leave now, Jhabooah would in a very short

space of time fall into difficulties, so I trust Jowala Pursad may yield to the wishes of the Chief, who is most anxious to retain his services, now that he sees there is a chance of losing them, and continue as Dewan.

17. The administration of justice is on the whole satisfactory and suited to the Bheels, who have been quiet and well behaved. The Statement below shows the number of heinous crimes reported to this Office:—

Murder	...	...	6 cases.
Highway robbery	...	...	2 „

and considering the wretchedly impoverished state, and the nature of the Bheel population, this absence of crime is creditable. It must, however, be remembered that many crimes are committed in the wilder portions of the country which are rarely heard of or brought to notice.

18. The plundering on the Kooshulghur frontier has been far less during the year under review than it has been for many years past: this is entirely owing to the supervision and control exercised over Kooshulghur by Mr. Framjee Bhicajee, Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra.

19. *Dispensary.*—The dispensary is well attended, thanks to the tact and skill of Native Doctor Prem Sing. The statistics will be found at the end of this Report.

20. *Education.*—The five schools mentioned in last year's Report are still maintained, and the number of pupils during the year was 111.

21. The revenue, as noted in last Report, is collected on an exceedingly bad plan, but it would require a man of more decision of character than the present Chief to inaugurate a better system, as the money-lenders, in whose debt every cultivator is, are a very strong power in this Chiefship.

		Rs.
22. The receipts for the year were*	...	1,00,000
And the disbursements the same	...	1,00,000

23. The Durbar expenses amount to fully the half of the whole expenditure; they are needlessly high, and it is to be regretted that more is not done to ameliorate the condition of the Bheels.

24. This State, unlike many others, is, I am happy to report, quite free of debt.

ALI RAJPOOR.

25. The Maharana Gungadeo, the deposed Chief, died at Rajpooor on the 15th March, and has been succeeded by his younger brother, Roopdeo.

26. When the superintendency was first established, Roopdeo took an active interest and part in all the arrangements consequent thereon, but

* Land Revenue	...	...	80,000
Sewai Jumma	...	...	20,000
Total, Rupees			<u>1,00,000</u>

for the last year he has withdrawn himself from association with the Native Superintendent in the transaction of business. Much of this is due to his having fallen under the influence of certain Guzerattee Brahmins, who have, from the time the State has been taken under British management, been intriguing against the Native Superintendent, and to a certain extent induced Roopdeo to side with them. I have clearly pointed out to him the course he must pursue, if he wishes to be entrusted with full authority, and he will, I think, now endeavour to make himself acquainted with the details of the administration.

27. I have so lately reported on the condition of Ali Rajpooor that there is so need of entering into details here, but I must observe that the change which has taken place within the last two years in the material prosperity of the State is most remarkable. The revenue is collected on a fixed system, and the ryot now knows the exact sum which he has to pay instead of being subject, as heretofore, to all kinds of irregular cesses and demands made on him by the Patels, the local officials, and the Durbar sowars and footmen, and life and property are safer than they have been during this generation.

28. I have every reason to believe that the people of the State, more especially the agricultural class, are contented and happy. Some of the Patels, from the utter want of supervision and system which has prevailed for so many years in Rajpooor, had usurped to themselves certain perquisites such as the kulalee, the right to levy fines, and to secure to themselves the effects of deceased men. These so utterly conflicted with the proper management of the State that Captain Cadell found it impossible to recognize them, and they are consequently somewhat dissatisfied with the present *regime*, although they have really no just cause of complaint. I have, however, been able to concede some trifling *hukhs* to them, which I have reason to believe will make them contented.

29. The Statement in the margin shows the actual receipts of 1869-70 and of 1870-71, and it will be observed that there is an increase in the year under review of Rupees 36,402.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	79,176	94,893
Sayer ...	3,708	6,876
Abkaree ...	6,330	10,305
III.—Customs ...	27,500	46,054
IX.—Law and Justice ...	4,106	1,223
XV.—Miscellaneous ...	4,338	2,189
Total ...	1,25,158	1,61,540

30. The increase is attributable to—

1st.—The assessment received on a number of ploughs which had been concealed, and were discovered during the year.

2nd.—The forest dues, which only came into full force in this year.

31. The assessment is considerably lighter than in the contiguous State of Chota Oodeypoor, and no difficulty has been experienced in its collection.

32. The ordinary expenditure is shown in the margin.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Revenue Establishment ...	3,417	5,245
II.—Engagement under Treaties ...	11,354	11,000
E. Public Works ...	3,214	9,315
III.—Law and Justice ...	4,857	6,495
IV.—Police ...	12,395	14,788
V.—Education ...	359	899
VI.—Political charges ...	1,625	1,625
VII.—Pensions ...	2,693	2,580
VIII.—State charges ...	14,838	18,617
IX.—Miscellaneous ...	3,123	9,424
X.—Civil Contingencies ...	1,565	240
Total ...	59,440	80,228
Liquidation of debt ...	30,913	49,542
Grand Total ...	90,353	1,29,770

the State charges.

34. The total receipts from all sources for 1870-71, including the cash balance of Rupees 35,465 in the Treasury on 31st March 1870, amounted to Rupees 1,97,005, and the ordinary disbursements to Rupees 80,228, showing an excess of income over expenditure of Rupees 1,16,777.

35. A sum of Rupees 49,542 was paid during the year in liquidation of the State debts, leaving a cash balance in the Treasury on the 31st March 1871 of Rupees 67,235.

36. The public debt of the State at the close of the year under review stood as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Debts due on 31st March 1870 ...	1,26,299	14	4
LESS—			
Disallowed on investigation ...	1,180	11	6
	1,25,119	2	10
ADD—			
New debts satisfactorily proved ...	4,295	10	8
Total ...	1,29,414	13	6
Deduct paid during the year ...	49,542	3	6
Balance due on 31st March 1871 ...	79,872	10	0

37. It is intended to pay Rupees 60,000 towards the liquidation of the above during the current year.

38. *Judicial*.—The administration of the Courts, both civil and criminal, is ably supervised by Nujjuf Khan, Native Superintendent.

33. The increase is due—

1st.—To the pay of the several establishments being raised. Much of the former misgovernment of Rajpore was due to the officials of all grades being paid so badly that they one and all lived by corruption, and it is to place the present establishment above this temptation that their pay has been increased.

2nd.—To a large outlay on public works.

3rd.—To an increase in

39. *Civil Justice.*—The work of the Civil Court is shown below :—

Y E A R.				Suits during the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value of suits disposed of.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
							<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1869-70	...	...	...	366	200	166	15,510	1,178	77	5	21
1870-71	...	...	...	266	250	16	39,971	2,160	159	8	51

40. There were two appeals from the Native Superintendent's decision. In both cases the Superintendent's decision was affirmed.

41. *Criminal Justice.*—Forty-two cases have been adjudicated in the Criminal Court. The Statement in the margin shows the number and nature of crimes which have been committed during the year. Owing to the efficient control and energy of the Native Superintendent crimes of a heinous nature

Murder and attempt to murder	11 cases.
Rape	...
Theft	...
Miscellaneous	...
	53 cases.

are undoubtedly less common than they were three years ago. Detailed information on the work of these Courts will be found in the annexures.

42. *Education.*—The school at Rajpore is but in its infancy, and progress in this matter will be of slow growth amongst a population like that of Ali Rajpore; it was fairly attended, and at the close of the year there were 116 pupils.

43. *Dispensary.*—Nearly 1,600 people availed themselves of this institution. The Native Doctor, though willing, is not fit for the situation, and endeavours are being made to get a better qualified person.

44. I cannot speak too highly of the services of Nujjuf Khan, Native Superintendent; to his unwearied energy and tact very much of the successful administration of the State is due; he closely supervises all the different establishments, and exercises a watchful control over every item of expenditure; he is surrounded by a host of enemies ready to catch at the slightest slip he might make, but he is thoroughly honest, and there has not been even a whisper against his integrity. Knowing as I do how rampant corruption and dishonesty were at Rajpore only three years ago, we have every reason to be thankful that we have a man of Nujjuf Khan's high character to deal with the numerous abuses prevalent there. I would most earnestly support Captain Cadell's recommendation in last year's Report, that some mark of the approbation of Government be conferred on this worthy and hard-working official of 29 years' service.

MUTWARH.

45. This petty Chiefship continues to improve under the supervision of the Native Superintendent of Rajpore. There is so much greater

security to life and property at present than in former years that many deserted villages are being re-populated, there has been little or no crime during the year, and Mutwarh, instead of being as formerly a place of refuge for all the lawless characters of the contiguous States, is fast becoming as well ordered as its neighbours.

46. The land revenue is collected on the same plan as in Ali Rajpoor, and the custom dues have been assimilated to those of the neighbouring States.

47. The financial condition of this little Chiefship continues to improve.

On the 31st March 1870 there was a balance of ... Rs. 4,483

Receipts during the year „ 5,140

Total, Rs. 9,623

And the ordinary expenditure „ 2,782

Leaving an excess of income over expenditure of ... Rs. 6,841

48. A sum of Rupees 2,542 was applied in liquidation of the debt, and there remained a cash balance on the 31st March 1871 of Rupees 4,299.

59. Of the balance Rupees 1,500 is invested in Government Securities, and it is intended to place Rupees 1,500 more similarly.

50. The young Chief lives at Rajpoor under the immediate care of Nujjuf Khan, Native Superintendent. He is a very intelligent, well behaved boy, and is making good progress with his studies.

JOBUTT.

51. I am unable to report very favourably of this small principality; the revenue is collected on no plan whatever; the officials and Durbar sepoys are wretchedly paid and live by illegal requisitions on the ryots; the Chief is a well-meaning man, but possesses very little authority. He has, however, given up eating opium and drinking to a great extent, and has promised to pay more attention to the duties of his position.

52. The revenue for the year under review was Rupees 15,000 and the expenditure Rupees 13,000.

KUTTEWARRA AND RUTTUN MALL.

53. These two little independent Thakoorates have been well conducted by their respective Chiefs, the Bheels have been quiet, and there has been very little plundering this year.

THAUNDLA PITLAWUD.

54. The differences between the Indore and Jhabooa States, which have been so often mentioned in these Reports, were as frequent as ever during 1870-71.

55. During my absence in England the Durbars accepted a proposition which I had years ago suggested to them, namely, that as there was no hope of these disputes coming to an end, it would be better in every way if the Durbars would arrange for an exchange of villages and lands, so that the territory of each might be accurately defined and known, and not as it has been for years past, where the village of one State was surrounded on all sides by those of the other. A Punchayet was appointed to arrange the details of this measure, and on my return from furlough I found that the boundary between the two States, as far as it lay in the Oomrao's lands (23 miles), has been satisfactorily marked off, but on coming to the division of the khalsa lands and villages it was found that the terms of the agreement on which this was to be made could not be carried out. I suggested a modification of the original agreement, which was accepted by both Motamids, and I hope ere long to be able to report that an arrangement has been made which will put an end to the vexatious and acrimonious disputes which have caused such ill-will between the two Durbars, and such endless trouble to this Office.

AMJHEERA.

56. The administration of this district is not satisfactory. When the late Raja was hanged for rebellion, his State was made over to the Maharaja Scindia, who, as you are aware, parcelled out at least one-half of it in jaghires to men who had served him faithfully in the troubles of 1857. These men all live at Gwalior, and their Agents here have but one thought to send as much money as they can to their masters.

57. Matters are little better in the khalsa lands; only Rupees 20,000 (probably less) is spent within the district itself, and the consequence is that there is not a road in the whole State, no dispensary, no schools, and the town of Amjheera itself is in a dreadfully neglected state.

58. Another evil is that the Jaghiredars' Agents pay little or no attention to the orders of Scindia's local official, the Naib Soobah of Amjheera. They are certain of being supported by their own masters at Gwalior, who have the ear of the Court, and it is consequently very difficult to arrest criminals and repress crime, each Jaghiredar claiming to exercise a separate jurisdiction within his own estate.

59. The difficulties of the Naib Soobah's position are greatly increased by the policy he is ordered to carry out by the Durbar in regard to the Rajpoot Thakoors of Amjheera. These men are the descendants of relatives of the late Raja's ancestors, and held their lands, under the old *regime*, merely on a service tenure and payment of a fixed tanka. Within the last few years Scindia has, in addition to the tanka payable by them to the sovereign of Amjheera, made several demands on them as follows:—

1st.—Two-half per cent on their tankas to meet expenses of "Hudbust," "Sirkana," "Nukshanbeesee," and "Putsala."

2nd.—Nuzzerana on occasion of births or marriages in the house of Scindia.

3rd.—A cess to meet travelling expenses on account of the Maharaja when on a tour in his districts.

4*th*.—A cess to meet expenses of dāk.

5*th*.—An order to produce the Sunnuds on which they hold their lands, or if they do not possess such, to submit a petition for Numberdaree puttās; in the event of their declining this, to intimate such to the local authorities, in order that the Durbar may give their lands and holdings to others who will conform to these orders.

60. This latter demand has caused the greatest discontent and anxiety, as these men have with few exceptions no papers for the lands which their ancestors received before a Mahratta had appeared in this part of the country.

61. For years past the Thakoors have resisted these demands, but the Durbar has now quartered sowars on them in view to their enforcement, and the Thakoors have appealed to this Office for protection. There can be little question that they must pay the first two demands, as such are made applicable to all Thakoors under Gwalior, but the policy of the two last, even if equitable, is very questionable. The Thakoors argue that, as they were transferred without their own consent to Seindia by the British Government, they are entitled to look to the latter that more is not taken from them than by the late Raja.

They also point out with much emphasis that it is rather hard to tax them on account of "schools" and "roads" when nothing of the sort exists in the district.

DEKTAUN, SAGORE, BANG, BAUCANEER.

62. These districts are under the nominal control of the Naib Soobah of Amjheera, but all belong to Jaghiredars, and are nearly, if not quite, independent of his authority; they have been fairly managed.

CHICKULDA.

63. This district of Holkar's is well managed by the Kumasdar, but as its villages are much intermixed with those of Kooksee of Dhar, disputes are very frequent, and much ill feeling exists between the two Durbars in consequence.

BHOOMEAHS.

64. The conduct of the guaranteed Bhoomeahs under this Agency has been satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

65. *Civil Suits*.—The only cases of this nature brought before the Bheel Agent's Court were two appeals from the Ali Rajpoor Native Superintendent's Court. In both cases the Superintendent's decision was affirmed.

66. *Criminal Justice.*—The Statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Bheel Agent during the year under report.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempted murder ...	3	3
Culpable Homicide ...	3	3
Robbery on highway ...	2	3
Rape ...	3	1
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	7	10
Miscellaneous... ..	12	11
Total ...	30	31

The average duration of each case was $1\frac{1}{3}$, and at the close of the year there was one case pending.

In the Appendix will be found the usual Tabular Statements giving detailed information on this head.

67. *Punishment of Whipping.*—This was not inflicted during the year under report.

68. *Appeals.*—There were none against the orders of this Court.

POLICE.

69. The only body of Police under this Agency is the Nimar International Police. Supported by contributions from Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Ali Rajpore and Jobut, it has a delicate duty to perform, as Holkar, in whose Chickulda district it has frequently to act, is peculiarly sensitive to our interference, but it has worked smoothly and there have been no complaints against it. It is particularly useful in taking up the tracks of a recent robbery and arresting the criminal if necessary, or making them over to the Native States whose subjects they may be.

The following Statement shows its strength and cost:—

Strength.

Horse	...	...	0
Foot	...	...	17
			—
	Total	...	17
			—
Annual cost	...	...	Rs. 1,528

JAILS.

70. The following Table gives an abstract of the statistics for the past year of the Sirdarpoor Jail, and a detailed Statement will be found in the Appendix.

The prisoners were very healthy and their conduct good.

Name of Jail.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS							JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.						REMARKS.
	Remaining at the close of 1869-70.	Admitted during 1870-71.	Total.	Discharged and transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1870-71.	Rations and contingent charges for prisoners.	Jail Guard Establishment.	Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.	Daily average number of prisoners in Jail.	
Sirdarpoor ...	3	9	12	8	...	...	8	4	226	84	310	62	5	

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

71. The Funds under the control of this Agency are—

I.—The Agency Fund.

II.—The Chicklee Police Fund raised for special purposes.

III.—The Ali Rajpore road dues managed by this Office, but receipts divisible amongst the Native Chiefs, and Hukhdars.

72. The following Table shows the receipts and disbursements of these funds for the year now closed :—

Name of Fund.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1871.
	Balance on 1st April 1870.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total, receipts.	Collection, management, or supervision.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to shares in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Agency Fund ...	1,251	3,632	4,883	1,234	120	351	...	...	...	...	1,606	3,311	1,572
II.—Chicklee Fund ...	3,673	1,042	4,715	598	...	...	1,528	...	...	...	182	2,308	2,407
III.—Ali Rajpore road dues.	5,055	17,409	22,464	2,452	...	...	...	...	...	11,593	...	14,045	8,419
Total ...	9,979	22,083	32,062	4,284	120	351	1,528	...	...	11,593	1,788	19,664	12,398

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

73. The only educational institution under the direct supervision of this Office is the Regimental School of the Malwa Bheel Corps, which is also attended by children from the bazar, and one or two of the small neighbouring hamlets. The following Table shows in an abstract form the income and expenditure and daily average of pupils for the year 1870-71 :—

Name of School.	DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.				EXPENDITURE DURING 1870-71.			SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1870-71.				
	English Class.	Persian and Oordoo.	Hindee Mahrattée.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other charges.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cess, grants-in-aid from local Funds or Native States.	Contributions and Subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
Sirdarpoor	17	107	124	300	.....	300	300	.....	...	...	300

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

74. *Military Works.*—There were none of any kind during the year under report.

Civil Works.

75. *Communications.*—On the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, 48 miles of which falls within the districts under this Agency, the principal work done during the year has been—

1st.—Stacking metal for 27 miles. This will be laid down during the rains.

2nd.—Completion of all the small bridges in the portion running through Scindia's territory, *i.e.* from 6 to 13½ miles, and from 17 to 20 miles.

3rd.—Eight small culverts have been built, and three large bridges completed in the 37 miles of road running through Dhar territory; ten small bridges and culverts are in progress.

Considerable damage was done during last year's heavy rains to the embankment. All along the first 20 miles this has been repaired. Nothing has yet been decided as to the large bridge over the Chumbul at Ghatta Belod.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

76. The Malwa Bheel Corps is the only body of British troops located within the limits of the Bhopawur Agency. A separate Report will be furnished on the condition of this corps, but the following Table shows its strength and number of sick during 1870-71:—

From 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Remaining on 31st March 1870.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died in Hospital.	Died out of Hospi- tal.	Remaining on 31st March 1871.
12 months ...	554	9.66	9	365	374	355	9	3	10

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

77. *Settlement of Boundary Disputes.*—The following disputes in the Kooksee and Chickulda Districts between Dhar and Indore were settled by Lieutenant Barr, Boundary Commissioner:—

1. Soosaree, Chickulda, Indore *versus* Kooksee Dhar.
2. Lonee do. do. „ Gorda Kooksee Dhar.
3. Berwalia do. do. „ Lingwa do.
4. Poora do. do. „ Gunpoor do.
5. Do. do. do. „ Seesgawo & Burgwo do.
6. Doongurgawo do. do. „ Manbee do.

78. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are three dispensaries in the Native States under this Agency:—

1. Dhar.
2. Jhabooa.
3. Ali Rajpoor.

79. The first is under the charge of the Superintendent of the Malwa Dispensaries, and its statistics will be included in that officer's Report.

80. The other two are supervised by Dr. Campbell, in medical charge of the Bhopawur Agency.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted and treated, and the number of deaths during the year.

European medicines are obtained from the Government stores on payment.

Locality and name of Dispensary.		Number of patients remaining on the 31st March 1870.	Number admitted from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1871.	Number of Vaccinations.
Ali Rajpoor	...	22	1,591	1,613	1,581	9	23	0
Jhaboora	...	19	2,140	2,159	2,087	39	33	142

81. The cost of these dispensaries is borne entirely by the Native State within which it is located.

82. With reference to letter No. 1961G. of 21st November 1870, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, on the subject of the sickness and mortality among the prisoners confined in the Jails in the Native States under this Agency, the annexed Statement gives such information as I have been able to procure:—

Name of Jail.			Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Dhar	...	...	107	50	1	There was no epidemic in any of the jails, merely the ordinary mild cases of fever, diarrhoea, &c.
Ali Rajpoor	...	...	124	26	None.	
Jhaboora	...	...	106	47	„	

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF MAJOR WILLIAM KINCAID, DEPUTY BHEEL AGENT AND POLITICAL ASSISTANT, MAUNPOOR, FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

1. The total area of the Civil and Political charge of the Agency is calculated at about 8,160 square miles, and the population at 239,541.

2. The several districts, Native States, and sub-divisions thereof, under the supervision and political charge of this Office, are noted below :—

I.—Maunpoor Pergunnah (British).

II.—Burwani State (under British management).

III.—Bhomia or Bhilala Chief of Jamnia (under British management).

IV.—Bhomia or Bhilala Chief of Rajghur.

V.—Bhomias of Gurhee, Baroorpoora, and Koteeday.

VI.—Bagode Pergunnah (Dewas), under British management.

VII.—His Highness Holkar's districts south of the Vindyan range.

VIII.—The Agra and Bombay Road (Police, Civil, and Criminal jurisdiction).

I.—MAUNPOOR PERGUNNAH.

Estimated area 60 square miles ; population 3,140.

3. *General Observations.*—In last year's Report was given a detailed description of the peculiar situation, soil, and products of the district known as the Maunpoor Pergunnah, an upland valley behind the crest of the Vindyas, surrounded on three sides by precipitous ghâts.

4. The larger village communities of the pergunnah, to whom were granted in 1867 the 20 years' settlement, continue to increase in prosperity. 160 beegahs has been cleared of jungle and put under cultivation, and about 120 souls have been added to the population during the past year.

Proposals for leasing four villages in the manner referred to in last year's Report have been submitted.

5. The Bheels of the pergunnah, in number about 1,200, are slowly but steadily rising in the scale of civilization. Some of the numbers have during the past year cultivated wheat and opium crops for the first time. The members of the tribe have hitherto confined themselves to the sowing of khureef, or rainy-season crop, and lead a precarious hand-to-mouth livelihood.

6. Revenue, Police, Civil, and Criminal duties of the pergunnah are carried on by a Kumasdar, who, holding the powers of a second class Subordinate Magistrate, is assisted by two Karkoons and 13 Policemen ; Civil suits over the value of Rupees 100 are heard in the Court of the Deputy Bheel Agent.

7. The pay of the Kumasdar is only Rupees 45 a month; he is burdened with many and weighty duties, and, though the resources of the district are small, the yearly surplus has averaged during the last seven years Rupees 7,000 per annum. I venture, therefore, to recommend that the Kumasdar's pay be increased to Rupees 75 per mensem, this maximum amount being reached by yearly increments of Rupees 10 monthly to commence from the 1st April 1872.

A similar rule might apply to future incumbents, the increments being every second year.

I.—JUDICIAL.

8. *Civil Justice*.—The Table in the Appendix shows the working of the Civil Courts; the total number of suits has been 105 (against 80 the year preceding): these have been adjudicated upon at a cost of Rupees 547 or less than 10 per cent. of the total value, which is estimated at Rupees 5,560-5-10. The average duration of suits has been days 10·77.

9. *Criminal Justice*.—Twenty-nine cases have been tried during the year under review against 34 the previous year. The number of prisoners were 51, of whom 40 were convicted and eleven discharged and acquitted. Of the convicted, nine were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under, two were flogged, and 29 fined only.

Property to the value of Rupees 645 was stolen, of which amount Rupees 239, or 37 per cent., was recovered.

II.—REVENUE.

10. *Receipts*.—The revenue of the year under review has been Rupees 9,701, Rupees 47 less than the previous year.

11. In the item of sayer there has been a decrease of Rupees 83 owing to the fall in the share of road dues. Under the heads of Abkaree, Stamp, and Law and Justice there is a total deficiency of Rupees 39.

12. The land revenue has increased by Rupees 83 consequent upon extended cultivation.

13. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the year has been Rupees 4,184 against Rupees 3,726 in the preceding year. The cause has been the rise in the salary of the Native Doctor on his accession to the 1st class, and a sanctioned increased expenditure under the head of Public Works.

The expenditure has been within the estimates.

III.—EDUCATION.

14. *Schools*.—The average attendance of boys in the schools of the pergunnah is noted in the margin.

<i>Maunpoor School.</i>				The night school has been of great benefit to the cultivators, who, engaged during the day, are thus enabled to learn how to read and write during their leisure hours. This class is popular and well attended.
English Class	...	...	22
Oordoo "	...	...	19
Hindee "	...	...	34
Night "	...	...	32
<i>Naharkheree Bheel School.</i>				
Hindee Class	...	...	6

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

15. *Public Works*.—The expenditure under this head from Imperial revenues has been Rupees 375, *viz.*, in the construction of a thannah at Khoordee, Rupees 119, in repair of roads, Rupees 205, and in repair of Government building, Rupees 50.

The expenditure has been within the estimates.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

16. *Dispensary*.—Nine hundred and forty-five patients were treated in the dispensary, of whom only one died.

The expenses of the dispensary amounted to Rupees 888.

17. *Vaccination*.—One hundred and fifty-five children were successfully vaccinated.

18. *Agriculture*.—The rain-fall of the year was registered as 47·7 inches, the wheat and gram crops have been about one-eighth below the average, and the Indian-corn crop and opium has also suffered.

Price Current.—The prices of grain ruling in the pergunnah are shown in the margin.

	Current price.	Average price.
	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>
Wheat	12½	13½
Gram	16½	14
Jowaree	21	25
Muka	21½	30
Rice	7½	6½

19. *Local Funds*.—The subjoined Table shows the receipts and disbursements in the Local Funds during the year.

Designation of Funds.	Balance of last year.	Receipts of present year.	Total.	Disbursements of present year.	Balance at end of year.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Road Fund	775	399	1,174	731	443
Municipal Fund	471	257	728	140	588
School Fund	262	334	596	391	205
Total, Rs.	1,508	990	2,498	1,262	1,236

II.—BURWANI STATE.

(Under British management.)

Estimated area 2,000 square miles; population about 30,000.

General Observations.—The Rajpoot State of Burwani is about 80 long by 60 miles wide, and is situated between the Nerbudda river on the

north and the British District of Khandeish on the south, and is bounded on its east side by Holkar's wild district of Khurgone.

2. The Satpoora range running from east to west cuts through its centre, and between the hills and the Nerbudda lies the fertile tract which, including the pergunnahs of Burwani and Rajpoor, is rich and well cultivated; to the south of the range and north of Khandeish is a broad band of black soil covered by dense and malarious jungle.

3. One hundred and fifty years ago this southern tract was the home of a people, the ruins of whose towns and villages and works of irrigation remain to this day to attest to their industry, enterprise, and wealth.

A road lately completed passes for a few days' journey through forests of teak, unjun, and sodur, in the midst of which exist ruins of considerable size and solidity.

Of these the fort of Julgoon is the most remarkable, built of large blocks of hewn stones; its walls and towers lie quite hidden in the midst of lofty trees.

4. Three miles beyond the fort, at a place where the river Oomree clears itself from the southern spurs of the Satpooras, is to be seen a dam * built of solid masonry; the banks being high, the arrested waters were conveyed

* Height 15 to 18 feet.
Length $156\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Thickness $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

into an aqueduct, which is projected by arches over streams and ravines, and can be traced for three miles right up to the fort ditch.

It is probable that after watering the land the canal fed the ditch, the overflow falling into a ravine below.

5. The river is fed by perennial streams, and now over its self-raised bed escapes through the upper gates to convey the fertility and wealth to Khandeish at present lost to Julgoon.

A century of neglect has failed to cause any serious injury; the wall with its supporting buttresses looks as enduring as the rock upon which it is built; it would cost little to repair either it or the channel of escape).

6. Many years have yet to pass, however, before even this expenditure be needed; the entire district for some months of the year is deadly to man, the Bheels even falling victims to the climate, and the most liberal terms have failed to induce any class of cultivators to settle in it.

7. A few years ago effort was made to re-found the town of Newallie; houses were built, land cleared and a gallant stand was made; but after a long fight the fever gained the day, in three years the settlers, being more than decimated, had all left the place, including many who had come from afar to re-inhabit the land from which their fathers had been driven by the Mahratta armies.

On this very spot, around the ruins of a fort, the remains of 63 wells have been counted.

8. When marching through this wild country last cold weather, I was accompanied by the Rana, who eagerly embraced the opportunity of seeing his southern districts. I am glad to be able to report that he took an intelligent interest in all he saw, and spoke with keen regret of the desolation he witnessed for the first time; at his request the fort and irrigation masonry works were cleared of the trees which had already begun to disintegrate the walls in which they had taken root. In consultation with the Rana and the Superintendent it was decided, that, if it were ever possible to bring population to this district, it could only be done by judicious clearings and the opening-up of communications through the Satpooras; accordingly the Surveyor was directed to survey two selected lines of road through the hills, and provision will be made in next year's estimate for their construction. By this means a twofold advantage will be gained (1) traffic will bring population; and (2) a road passing through the heart of their country, will, if necessity should hereafter arise, enable the Ruler to at once check any hostile movement of the Bheel tribes. Moreover, roads opening up markets will, by tempting the people to become producers, encourage peaceable settlement.

9. *Character of the Chief.*—I was not able in last year's Report to express much hope that the promises made by the Rana would be fulfilled.

It affords me the greater pleasure to be able to state in the present report that, under the wise guidance of Nagojee Bhikajee, a lately engaged preceptor, the Rana has begun a new course of life, and, with your sanction, the administration of the pergunnah of Rajpore has again been placed in his hands.

10. I sincerely trust the marked improvement already apparent may become permanent, and that year by year the Rana will prove by the steadiness of his conduct that the promise of reformation is sincere.

11. Nagojee Bhikajee, to whom the present good results are chiefly due, has been in the service of Government for many years; he bears a good character for intelligence and probity, and it is creditable to the good sense of the Rana that he should, of his own accord, have selected a man of this stamp; he pays him Rupees 200 a month out of his own personal allowance.

12. *Family History.*—For some time past it has been no secret that a manuscript was in existence compiled by one of the Rana's forefathers, which purports to be a history of the family, but as the document was written in Sanscrit and kept locked up with some mystery, it remained a sealed book; as little has been known of the origin and subsequent history of the Burwanie Rajas, the Rana has, at my request, allowed the manuscript to be translated into Hindce and English; this has been done by Nagojee Bhikajee, and as it is not without interest, I have ventured to append a short abstract of it to this report. *Vide Appendix.*

I.—JUDICIAL.

13. *Civil Justice.*—The business of the Civil Court has increased by about 18 per cent. as per Statement annexed:—

YEAR.	Number of suits.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. v. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1869-70	394	394	.....	21,981	2,116	55 6 2	5 5 11	3.79
1870-71	459	459	.....	27,480	2,441	58 2 0	5 5 1	2.1

The expenses are little more than half the receipts, the former being only Rupees 1,399, whereas the latter amount to Rupees 2,724.

14. There were ten appeals from the Sudder Ameen's Court to that of the Native Superintendent, of which five were dismissed and the decisions of the remaining five reversed.

15. There was one appeal from the Native Superintendent's Court to that of the Deputy Bheel Agent; the Native Superintendent's decision was confirmed.

Civil Justice has been satisfactorily administered during the year.

16. *Criminal Justice.*—Forty-eight cases were decided this year in the Criminal Courts, six in excess of the previous year; 78 persons were convicted and three discharged. Of the 78 convicted one was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, five to six months, two were sentenced to terms under six months with flogging, and one under six months and with fine; one was flogged, and 68 were fined only.

Property to the value of Rupees 1,051-9-6 was stolen, of which Rupees 544-6-0 was recovered.

II.—REVENUE.

17. *Receipts.*—The Comparative Statement attached shows a total increase of revenue during the year of Rupees 2,537, of which the largest items are in Land Revenue and Customs:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL INCREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	25,394	26,791	1,397	.....	.....
Sayer, &c.	5,869	6,422	553	.....	.....
Abkaree	11,883	11,559	.....	324	.....
Customs	32,786	34,812	2,026	.....	.....
Law and Justice	4,339	4,783	444	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	2,343	764	.....	1,579	.....
Interest	2,420	2,440	20	.....	.....
Total	85,034	87,571	4,440	1,903	2,537

The deficit has been under the heads of revenues of a fluctuating nature.

18. *Customs.*—The Statement below shows the detail of Customs receipts :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL INCREASE.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Duty on Grain	2,782	5,509	2,727	.....	.....
Do. Piece goods	740	943	203	.....	.....
Do. Kirana	4,460	4,185	.....	275	.....
Do. Nimkirana	1,508	2,402	894	.....	.....
Forest produce	17,296	14,754	.....	2,542	.....
Cattle	1,741	3,691	1,940	.....	.....
Share of Bombay and Agra road	2,421	2,090	.....	331	.....
Miscellaneous	1,838	1,249	.....	590	.....
Total	32,786	34,812	5,764	3,738	2,026

19. It is remarkable that the receipts of duty on grain are double those of the previous year; the rise was caused by good harvests and consequent increased exports.

20. The receipts under the head of forest produce are Rupees 2,542 less than the previous year, only 4,597 teak logs being exported against 5,382 in 1869-70; the difference represents a value of Rupees 1,571.

21. *Expenditure.*—The Statement in the margin details the expenditure.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Establishment	8,835	9,405
Sudder Ameen's Court	1,388	1,399
Public Works	13,820	13,327
Police	13,283	13,087
Education	2,918	3,000
Political charges	6,105	6,018
Pensions and Charitable allowances	2,007	2,055
State charges	14,447	14,447
Miscellaneous	2,479	4,889
Total	65,282	67,627

The expenditure is less than the receipts by Rupees 19,944 and is Rupees 6,770 below the estimates.

The expenditure under the head of public works has been about 15 per cent. of the total revenue and 20

per cent. of the total expenditure.

III.—EDUCATION.

22. *Schools.*—There are 14 schools in the State, the oldest of which has been established eight years; included in the above are two girls' schools which have been in existence five years.

The number of scholars on the roll is 427, of whom the average attendance is 324.

23. The total amount spent on education during the year has been Rupees 4,204, of which Rupees 1,204 have been contributed by the inhabitants.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

24. *Public Works.*—The following is the detailed Statement of Public Works executed in the State during the past year :—

NEW WORKS.

Buildings in Rana's Palace.

	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
The Rana's family temple ...	1,902	
Bathing-rooms for Mahsaheb's house ...	444	
New wall in front of Palace fort ...	1,154	
A sleeping room on the tower of Palace fort	794	
Petty works ...	132	

Other original works.

Railing around Burwani school ...	90	
New well at Rajpoor Dhurmsala ...	281	
New boat at Rajghat ferry ...	702	
Materials purchased for stabling ...	67	
Petty works ...	95	
	—	5,661

REPAIRS.

Annual repairs to buildings in Rana's Palace and other Government buildings ...	3,158	
Special repairs to Dhurmsalas at Mundworra and Tulworra ...	909	
Repairs to Soorana Bund ...	193	
„ to hill and other roads ...	2,458	
	—	6,718
Surveyor and establishment ...	...	948
		—
Total, Rs. ...	...	13,327

There is a saving from the budget allotment of Rupees 4,635. The expenditure under this head for the year is Rupees 493 less than for the previous year.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

25. *Boundary disputes.*—Disputes of boundary on the Eastern Frontier of Burwani have been in existence with the Indore Government for some years, and are known as the Mogree Nuddee case; they were settled in the month of January last by the joint enquiry of the Bheel and Deputy Agents, and a length of about 40 miles of frontier demarcated.

The final settlement of this case is satisfactory; the dispute has been for years a source of irritation and loss to both States.

26. *Agriculture.*—The annexed Table shows the result of agricultural operations during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

	1869-70.			1870-71.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Begsahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate va-lue.	Begsahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate va-lue.	Begsahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate va-lue.	Begsahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate va-lue.
Cereals	... 46,802	1,87,440	3,44,881	47,178	1,61,731	2,37,728	376	.....	.....	..	25,709	1,07,153
Cotton	... 3,446	6,906	27,623	4,887	16,657	50,781	1,441	9,751	23,158	..	...	...
Miscellaneous crops	... 9,211	30,516	1,12,462	10,116	40,675	1,27,637	905	10,159	15,175	..	...	...
Total	59,459	2,24,862	4,84,966	62,181	2,19,063	4,16,146	2,722	19,910	38,333	..	25,709	1,07,153

27. The yield of the cereal crop in the current year is 13 per cent. less than that of the preceding year, the jowaree crop having been much below the average.

28. The outturn of cotton has been 10,000 maunds in excess of 1869-70, and its cultivation has been extended by 1,441 beegahs.

29. Out of 47,178 beegahs of land only 376 were under cereal crops in excess of the previous year, and the value of the outturn 33 per cent. less.

30. The miscellaneous crops have been sown in excess of 1869-70 by 33 per cent, and 10,159 maunds have been produced in excess.

31. It will be observed from the foregoing that by the extension of cotton cultivation cereals have suffered.

32. *Price Current.*—The price of grain at Burwani at the present

				Current price.	Average price.
				<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>
Wheat	...	...	...	18	15
Rice	...	...	...	8	8
Jowar	...	...	...	26	31
Mukka	...	...	...	32	33
Gram	...	...	...	18	14

time and average price during the year is shown in the margin.

33. *Forests.*—

The forests in the eastern portion of the State are preserved; the income from this source is shown

under the head of the Customs.

34. *Population.*—The table in the margin shows an increase of 2 per cent. in the population.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1869-70	8,493	8,797	6,210	4,983	28,483
1870-71	8,633	9,017	6,319	5,060	29,029
Increase	140	220	109	77	546

35. *Dispensaries.*—Seven hundred and fifty patients were treated in the Burwani Dispensary, among whom 11 deaths

occurred. No deaths from cholera.

The expenses of the Dispensary amounted to Rupees 1,001.

36. One thousand and three patients were treated in the Rajpoor Dispensary, among whom 26 deaths occurred. The expenses were Rupees 628.

37. *Vaccination.*—Five hundred and seventy-four children have been vaccinated during the year under review, an increase of 167 over the preceding year.

38. *Rain-fall.*—Twenty-four inches of rain has fallen during the year.

39. No epidemic has occurred.

III.—JAMNIA BHOMIAT.

(Under British management.)

The young Chief is nearly 14 years of age and is pursuing his studies in the Indore School.

2. The Statement below shows the receipts and disbursements during the year 1870-71 :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>	
ORDINARY.			ORDINARY.		
Land Revenue ...	6,011		Land Revenue ...	956	
Sayer and Miscellaneous ...	226		Public Works ...	355	
Abkaree ...	87		Law and Justice ...	1,018	
Customs ...	382		Education ...	71	
Law and Justice ...	158		Political charges ...	1,969	
Tankas from Holkar, Seindia, and Dhar ...	3,316		State charges ...	1,550	
Pay of Resaldar ...	930		Miscellaneous ...	872	6,821
Miscellaneous ...	1,063				
		12,173	EXTRAORDINARY.		
			Resaldar's marriage ...	1,000	
			Instalment of debt to late Kamdar Bhopjee ...	2,000	
			Tuccavee advances to be recovered ...	640	
			Zirat ...	315	3,955
Total ...		12,173	Total ...		10,776

3. The total revenue has been Rupees 12,173, while the ordinary expenditure has been only Rupees 6,821. The extraordinary expenditure has been Rupees 3,955, of which the sum of Rupees 1,000 was granted to the Chief on account of his marriage, and Rupees 2,000 is on account of the payment of the instalment of the State debt due to the late Kamdar, the sum of Rupees 640 disbursed as tuccavee advances being recoverable in four years.

There is a cash balance of Rupees 3,053 available in the Treasury, and the debt due to the late Kamdar has been reduced from Rupees 36,000 to Rupees 16,000.

4. The Maharaja Holkar has at last consented to accept the decision of Government with regard to his claim to a considerable portion of the 47 paras, and in February he deputed his Agents for the settlement of the disputes between the frontier villages, which alone remained unadjusted.

After enquiry, these cases have been decided and the frontier demarcated.

5. A boundary dispute between the Istmarardarec village of Dabhur, in Jamnia, and the pergunnah of Dhurumpooree, of Dhar, was also decided this year.

6. During the year under report a five years' settlement of the land revenue of the cultivated villages of the 47 paras has been made; the inhabitants are chiefly Bheels, who, holding their land nominally free, were much harassed by grain exactions levied under the name of hucks.

The ryots have willingly consented to pay a land rent in lieu of hucks of Rupees 2-8 per plough, the huckdars agreeing to receive from the State a fixed money payment.

By this means the receipts from the 47 paras have been increased from Rupees 64 to Rupees 211-8-0, and future prosperity assured to both Bheels and Bhilala Chief.

The present settlement has been made on the model of that carried out six years ago with the Baria Bheels of Burwani, who were at that time hopelessly indigent. At the present time they pay a revenue assessed at Rupees 3 per plough of Rupees 2,080, and are rapidly rising in wealth and intelligence.

7. *Boundary disputes.*—The boundary disputes between Jamnia and the Pergunnah of Hasilpoor, in Indore, have been adjudicated and the frontier line about four miles long demarcated.

8. The young Chief and his family are much gratified by the grant of a Sunnud under the hand of the Agent to the Governor-General, confirming to him and his successors the possession of the district known as the 47 paras, and the great boon thus conferred upon the Bhomia by the British Government is fully appreciated.

Holding this Sunnud the Bhomia will be enabled to sufficiently protect his district from any future encroachments.

9. *Vaccination.*—One hundred and eight children, the entire juvenile population of the Istmararee villages of the State, have been vaccinated during the past year. One or two of the most respectable of the community having been persuaded to bring up their children for vaccination, the prejudices of the remainder were overcome. These villages are surrounded by districts in which the practise of vaccination is unknown, consequently, when the people of adjoining villages notice the immunity from the disease which on occasion of the next epidemic the Jamnia inhabitants will have gained, I trust much of the prejudice against the measure now existing will pass away.

IV.—RAJGHUR BHOMIAH.

The grant of a Sunnud to the Rajghur Bhomial, which confirms to him and his successors, on the condition of good conduct, the possession of the districts of Rajghur and Dhall, has been to him a source of deep satisfaction and gratitude to the British Government; holding this Sunnud the Bhomial will be able to retain his hereditary lands safe from future encroachments.

2. Much trouble is experienced with regard to the guaranteed and other yearly Tanka dues, payable yearly to the Rajghur Bhomia by the Durbars of Indore and Dhar.

The payments of these sums have been considerably in arrears and pretexts of evasion are often made. Owing to the aid of this Office the arrears due by Dhar have now been liquidated, and a promise of immediate payment has been received from the Indore Durbar; should further delay occur, however, it will be necessary to make special report on the subject in order that steps may be taken to ensure the Rajghur Chief against future inconvenience and loss.

3. A frontier dispute between the States of Indore and Dhar of about six miles in length, in which Rajghur was much interested, has been this year adjudicated by the joint enquiry and decision of the Deputy Bheel Agent and Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for boundary settlements.

The Istmarardaree rights of the Rajghur Chief over seven villages (confiscated by the Dhar and Indore Durbars) were clearly defined, and it was decided that he should be replaced in possession thereof in accordance with the Sunnud of guarantee granted to his ancestor in 1818 by Sir J. Malcolm.

4. The Bhomial is well behaved and quiet, and most deserving of any assistance that can be rendered to him.

V.—BHOMIAHS OF GURHEE, BAROORPOORA, AND KOTEEDAY.

These guaranteed Bhomials are under the political supervision of this Agency.

		No. of villages.	Income.
Gurhee ... ..	...	6	2,000
Baroorpoora ... ..	...	15	1,612
Koteeday ... ..	...	9	653
TOTAL ... ..	...	30	4,295

2. The Table as per margin shows the numbers of their villages and approximate income.

3. Their behaviour has been good.

VI.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS) UNDER BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

Revenue.—It will be seen by the Table as per margin that the total revenue of this pergunnah has increased in the year under review by Rupees 197, being Rupees 2,282 against Rupees 2,085 in 1869-70, or 9 per cent. The

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue ...	907	934	27	.....
Forest produce ...	646	648	2	.....
Abkaree ...	209	213	4	.....
Judicial fees ...	286	461	175	.....
Miscellaneous ...	37	26	.....	11
Total ...	2,085	2,282	197	11

rise is chiefly under the head of judicial fees.

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure has been Rupees 936; the year preceding it amounted to Rupees 884; the increase has been caused by an addition to the Mahalkurry's pay of Rupees 5 per mensem having been sanctioned.

The surplus balance to be divided among the two Chiefs of Dewas is Rupees 1,346 against Rupees 1,200 in 1869-70.

3. *Civil Justice.*—The following Table shows the working of Civil Justice during 1870-71, as compared with 1869-70 :—

Year.	Number of suits.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value.	Total cost.	Average value.	Average cost.	Average duration.
				<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1869-70 ...	55	54	1	2,005	242	37	4 7 8	3'18
1870-71 ...	83	83	...	3,080	378	37	4 8 10	2'85

4. *Criminal Justice.*—Twenty criminal cases were tried during the year against twelve the year preceding. 29 persons were concerned, of whom 12 were fined and 17 discharged. No punishment of imprisonment was inflicted.

There was one case of attempt to commit suicide; the offender was a woman; she was handed over to her friends on satisfactory security. In one case of theft property to the value of Rupees 75 was stolen; but the thief succeeded in making good his escape with the stolen goods in his possession.

5. *School.*—There are seven scholars on the roll of the Nazziree School, the average attendance being six.

VII.—HIS HIGHNESS HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

There is still much unnecessary delay in reply to requisitions made, but the slight improvement reported last year has not fallen back.

2. The transit dues continue to be levied on every road open to traffic as shown in detail in last year's Report; they are a constant source of oppression, and the evil is magnified by the manner of collection. Traffic is mercilessly taxed and the dues multiplied, the natural result of the unchecked greed of the contractors, who have during the past year actually levied road-side grazing fees upon the owners of *bunjara* bullocks conveying grain from Khandeish to Malwah along the Agra and Bombay road. This illegal exaction has been brought to the notice of the Durbar in order that steps be taken for its discontinuance.

3. As detailed in the Reports regarding Burwani, Jannia, and Rajghur, a total of about 50 miles of disputed frontier between these States and Indore territory has been adjusted and demarcated during the past cold season.

VIII.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

The traffic on the portion of the Bombay and Agra road, under the Maunpoor Agency (miles 84), has decreased during the year by about 11 lakhs and three quarters out of a total of exports and imports which in the previous year (1869-70) amounted to 80 lakhs, the exact amount of traffic for 1870-71 being Rupees 68,25,000.

The principal cause of the falling-off is the decrease of opium and sugar traffic.

Since the opening of the weighing-house for opium at Oojein in 1869, the despatch of opium by the old road has steadily decreased. The Oojein opium is now sent to Bombay *via* Indore and Khundwah.

A heavy duty on sugar levied by the Central Provinces authorities was abolished at the commencement of the year; the result has been to divert the traffic from the old to the new Railway route, and from thence *via* Khundwah to Indore.

2. *Opium*.—4,562 chests of opium were exported by this road against 6,190 in 1869-70.

3. *Cotton*.—4,947 bales of cotton have passed down the road against 2,953 in 1869-70, and 6,057 and 4,269 in 1868-69 and 1867-68 respectively, showing a considerable fluctuation in the traffic of this article of commerce owing, doubtless, to the rise and fall of prices at Bombay.

4. The account as below shows that the dues in merchandise has yielded Rupees 5,385 less than the preceding year :—

		1870-71.	1869-70.	Decrease.
Dues levied on goods in transit	...	12,514	17,899	5,385
Tax of Rupees 11-4 per chest in lieu of kupper, } kirrana ...	...	5,703	7,737	2,034
Total	...	18,217	25,636	7,419
Opium Dues	...	10,834	14,701	3,867
Grand Total	...	29,051	40,337	11,286
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Expenses of collection, Police ten per cent. } fund, and fifteen per cent. on balance for road } repairs ...	...	11,637	14,326	2,689
Balance to be divided	...	17,414	26,011	8,597

The total road and opium dues have decreased by the sum of Rupees 11,286, showing a great and sudden fall in the carriage of goods and opium along this road during the previous year 1869-70; as shown in last year's Report, the receipts of dues on merchandise were only Rupees 70 less than that of 1868-69.

5. *Ten-per-cent. Fund.*—The receipts of the Ten-per-cent. Fund have been Rupees 2,604 against Rupees 4,195, received in 1869-70, being a decrease of Rupees 1,591.

The expenditure has been Rupees 609 within the estimates, and Rupees 2,188 less than last year.

The cash balance available is Rupees 4,404.

6. *Bridge Fund.*—The collections at the Trestle Bridge and Ferry at Khull amount to Rupees 5,720, against Rupees 6,175 in 1869-70.

The expenditure has been Rupees 3,912, or Rupees 1,444 lower than 1869-70, and Rupees 1,662 less than the estimate.

The cash balance is Rupees 23,862.

7. *Fine, Stray Cattle and Deceased Estate Fund.*—The receipts and disbursements of the Fine, Stray Cattle, and Deceased Estate Funds are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Cash Balance.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Fine Fund ...	202	72	2,998
Stray Cattle Fund ...	76	120	1,970
Deceased Estate Fund ...	285	184	3,515
Total	563	376	8,483

The disbursements of all the funds have been within the estimated expenditure.

JUDICIAL.

8. *Civil Justice*.—The Statement below details the number of cases and value of suits, &c.—

Year.			No of suits.	Disposed.	Undisposed.	Value.	Cost.	Average value.			Average cost.	Average duration.
						Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.		
1869-70	..	...	11	11	...	493	...	44	14	0	...	2-18
1870-71	...	...	25	25	...	477	...	19	1	8	...	1-56

There was no appeal against the Road Superintendent's decisions, who has power to adjudicate on civil suits up to the value of Rupees 50, no fees being levied.

9. *Criminal Justice*.—During the year 20 criminal cases, including 21 individuals, were decided, in which 11 persons were convicted, nine discharged, and one transferred for trial to the Magistrate of Khandeish; one prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, two received a sentence of one year each, two six months each, and six were fined; no flogging took place.

10. The value of the property stolen was Rupees 218-11-3, of which the sum of Rupees 13-8 was recovered.

11. *Dispensary*.—730 patients were treated in the dispensary during the past year, of whom 16 died.

The expenses of the dispensary amounted to Rupees 506-13-5.

12. *State of the road*.—The road has been kept in fair order during the year.

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, Major,
Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant.

APPENDIX TO THE BURWANI REPORT FOR 1870-71.

ABSTRACT translation of the family history of the Ranas of Burwani, as recorded in a Sanserit manuscript in the possession of the family from their first settlement upon the bank of the Nerbudda to the commencement of the 18th century, with notes and remarks by the Deputy Bheel Agent.

After an account of the term Seesondia as applied to the clan of Chittor Rajpoots, from which the Burwani family claims descent, it is stated that Dhang, the younger brother of Khooman Raja, of Chittor,

The "Bhats" relate that Dhang, the first member of the family, who settled in Burwani, left Chittor in the 11th century, but it is more probable that the Rajas of Burwani only date from the 14th or 15th century.

left his home and emigrated to the gualla village of Mewapoor, at present known by the name of Manaimata, on the southern bank of the Nerbudda River, about 20 miles west of Burwani, and that, after his arrival, he killed a troublesome tiger, for which service the inhabitants made him their Raja.

Dhang quickly extended his territory by conquest and proceeded to Awasghur, on the Satpoora, killing the Raja of that place; reigned in his stead for many years. Dhang's immediate successors are not named; they appear to have not only added to their territory, but consolidated former conquests.

The next Raja, whose name is recorded, is Wagrah, of whom it is stated that he took a town named Koosur near Awasghur; to him succeeded Shamraj, who conquered Balkoowa. His son Mokull extended his arms to the Vindyas, clearing them of jungle and slaughtering the Bheels, in whose place he brought settlers wherewith to people the wilds. He was succeeded by his son Wutespal, who was succeeded by his son Ramnath, who was succeeded by Kunuckmull, who was succeeded by Bullal Runmull, who subdued Bhagsoor and also defeated the Emperor's forces and took many of his officers prisoners; he was succeeded by his son Domran, who was a very valorous Prince; fought with Ramraja, of Deoghur, which is situated on the road to Goojrat, and made him give up the sign of his Chieftainship, viz., "the Gold Tora" he wore on his ankle. This Prince's elder brother, named Bheem, performed such deeds of valour that he earned the name of "Urjoon," who was the brave companion of "Krisna." Domran was succeeded by his son Jetwajeet, who seized and destroyed Torunmal (a fort situated on the mountain of that name about 4,000

2. Wagrah.

3. Shamraj.

4. Mokull.

5. Wutespal.

6. Ramnath.

7. Kunuckmull.

8. Bullal.

9. Runmull.

10. Domran.

11. Jetwajeet.

12. Kunuck Bromh.

13. Hureeraj.

14. Purshram.

15. Runwigra.

"Yudnee" was one of the most important of all the Hindoo ceremonies; to celebrate it numbers of Brahmins must be present, as many, they say, as there are hairs in the skin of the animal to be sacrificed, and at it all, even Brahmins, partook of flesh.

16. Shamraj.

17. Mulkarjoon.

18. Wagram.

19. Purshram.

feet high and 50 miles south-west of Burwani, but now in Khandeish) and afterwards transferred his Court to that place; he was succeeded by his son Kunuck Bromh, who was also brave; he added Jawud and Koormgee (at present part of Khandeish) to his principality. He was succeeded by his son Hureeraj, who at the age of 17 conquered Keliā Nuggur; he was succeeded by his son Purshram; he was succeeded by Runwigra, who with a large number of followers penetrated as far as the Godvaree river at Nasik, performed the great religious ceremony of "Yudnee," distributed largely in charity and on his way back he took Bhurgaon (at present a large talooka in Khandeish, 36 miles from Dhoolia). This Prince generally passed his time in fighting; he was succeeded by his son Shamraj, who with his army invaded the Emperor's districts near the Fort of Asseerghur (at present in Nimar), overthrowing in a pitched battle the officers, Tattor Khan and Tahar Khan, and devastating the country. He was succeeded by his son Mulkarjoon, who destroyed the town of Ulwalee (not identified) and made the Raja of that place pay him tribute; he was succeeded by his son Wagram, who was succeeded by his son Purshram, during whose reign Awasghur, the seat of his Government on the Satpooras, was besieged and taken by the army of the Delhi Emperor and the Raja was captured and conveyed as a prisoner to Delhi; he was permitted, however, to place his son Bheemsain on the *guddee* before leaving.

On his arrival at Delhi the Emperor probably received him with honor, but told him that if he did not become a convert to the Mahomedan religion his State would be confiscated and he himself executed.

To save his country Purshram accepted the Emperor's terms, the

* (Of which none now remained.)

20. Bheemsain.

21. Wutsraj.

22. Purshram.

23. Shree Rai Bhanoo.

24. Neemsaha.

A. D. 1617.

(Earliest date is in the reign of 24th Raja) A.D. 1617, 250 years ago, add 300 years for 24 Chiefs, and we have the probable period of the Burwani Raj though tradition tells of 800 years.

From this date the history becomes more precise and full, and the page of Ramanee and superstitions clears.

(First mention of King of Mandoo.)

25. Chunder Sain.

From this time the story becomes a detailed history account of family quarrels, and up to the end fighting appears never to have ceased between members of the family, possibly only a repetition of what occurred in earlier years, but the dry facts of former days are clothed in the poetry of Romance.

* 26. Soorsain.

† 27. Jodsing.

‡ 28. Purwut Sing.

A. D. 1683.

Delhi Emperor proceeds to the Deccan.

latter was much gratified at the willing obedience to his commands and rewarded the Raja with the gift of the jaghire of the Patode Pergunnah comprising 84 villages.* On receiving permission to do so Purshram returned to Awasghur and, conferring his former gift to his son Bheem, he himself retired into solitude where he shortly after died. He was succeeded by his son Bheemsain who built a Mahomedan tomb over his father's remains at Awasghur (to be seen at the present day). He was succeeded by his son Wutsraj and he by his son Purshram, who was only 12 years of age at the time of his father's death; the consequence was that efforts were made by disaffected Thakoors to depose him, but he put himself at the head of his forces and conquered, taking among other places Newalee, Seelawad, and Scindwa. He was succeeded by his great-grandson Shree Rai Bhanoo, who was succeeded by his step-uncle, Neemsaha, who commenced to rule in Sumbut 1673, A.D. 1617.

This Raja conquered the Burwa Chief and took 12 villages from him and received 32 mahals from the King of Mandoo, and tribute from the Chief of Sorana.

This Raja was succeeded by his son, Chunder Sain, during whose time much internal trouble and fighting occurred; he was killed at Soorana; he was succeeded by his son Soorsain* who was also killed in battle. He was succeeded by Jodsing;† who, after continued fighting, held the *guddee* for eight years, but was at last killed and succeeded by his son Purwut‡ Sing, who was placed on the *guddee* in Sumbut 1740, A.D. 1683.

At this time the Delhi Emperor was on his way to the Deccan, the Khurgone Raja met him and complained against Purwut Sing; the Emperor gave him aid and professed

Delhi Emperor grants Burwani, if conquered, to his General, Sahib Rai.

29. Mohun Sing.

Awasghur deserted. Ramghur on the southern peak of Satpooras built.

Didar, son of the Emperor of Delhi, takes Awasghur. Defeating the Rajas and following it up by the conquest of the Satpoora Bheels.

Didar takes the fort of Rajghur.

that if he slew him, Purwut Sing, he should be placed on the Burwani *guddce*. Purwut Sing defeated the forces that came against him and killed the Khurgone Raja. After this, for 12 years there was much intestine trouble, and at last complaint was made to the Emperor, who appointed his General Sahib Rai Raja and sent him with a force to take possession. On hearing this, Purwut Sing fled across the Nerbudda, and Sahib Rai placed his uncle Mohun Sing in his place.

This Raja deserted the old family fort of Awasghur and built a fort at Ramghur. Internal feuds and fights with Purwut Sing continued, in which the latter was defeated.

Didar, a son of the Delhi Emperor, came to Awasghur. On hearing this Mohun Sing ordered the villages to be destroyed and declared war; in the subsequent battle Mohun Sing was defeated and fled to the hills, pursued by Didar, who took all the strongholds.

Mohun Sing fled south and Didar returned north and took the fort of Rajghur between the Nerbudda and the Satpoora hills. In the meanwhile Mohun Sing went to the Taptee river, and, gaining assistance from the Raja of Pursood, returned with him; retook the fort of Rajghur from the Kamdar left there by Didar. Mohun Sing was reinstated at Awasghur and Pursood Raja returned home. After a little time the Raja of Burwani, Mohun Sing, moved down the hills to Rajpoor, and his State, which it is said extended between the rivers Nerbudda and Taptee, remained for some time in peace.

Mohun Sing afterwards went to see the Emperor at Delhi, who confirmed him in his possessions. This was in Sumbut 1764, A.D. 1705.

About this time Bajee Rao Peshwa invaded the country, but he was

A. D. 1705.
The Peshwa.
Bajee Rao invaded the country.

defeated by Raja Mohun Sing's eldest son, Anop Sing, as also was the Powar, Raja Oodajee.

Mohun Sing was succeeded by his son, Anop Sing.

30. Anop Sing.

The Sanscrit History here abruptly ends. Mohun Sing, who sat on the *guddee* for 30 years, and appears to have been an able Chief; is the probable author.

The above abstract merely records the sifted dry facts of the history, which is full of accounts of the individual prowess of the Rajas, and mingled therewith and brightening the story are many interesting local traditions, which deal, however, largely in the supernatural and marvellous.

It is the present Rana's intention to continue the compilation by means of the family records of the "Bhats;" but from the beginning of the 18th century the power of the Rajas of Burwani gradually declined, and of all the country between the Nerbudda and the Taptee said to have been under the sway of Mohun Sing in A.D. 1705, there now only remains a strip of the Satpoora range, 80 miles in length, with the low lands on either side, those to the north between the hills and the Nerbudda being alone inhabited. The southern tract had been devastated by the Mahratta hordes in common with the northern talooks of Khandaish, and were utterly laid waste. Tradition relates that prior to the Mahratta invasion the districts south of the Satpooras paid a revenue of many lakhs and the couplet is still repeated that—

Julgoon ka pat, Kansool ka Hat
Newalee ki wat, Bumongaon ka Ghat.

Each brought in a revenue of one lakh, which, perhaps, though not literally true, express in homely but vigorous Hindee the local fame acquired.

Julgone weir, Kansool market,
Newalee road, Bumongaon ferry
across the Nerbudda.

I have already mentioned in the body of the Report how scantily inhabited are the former thriving and wealthy pergunnahs of Patee,* Julgone, and Newalee, but it is also worthy of note that the malarious emanations from these districts are, in some years, so deadly, that even the Bheels (who have always practised the custom of cooking their food in water in which has been boiled the bark and roots of certain trees) remove in the fall of the year to more favoured spots.

The mode by which these wild tribes have from time immemorial acquired a certain immunity from malarious diseases by the use of a febrifuge may not be generally known.

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, Major,
Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant.

APPENDIX G.

Dated Goona, 1st April 1871.

From—CAPTAIN C. MARTIN, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. DALY, C.B., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

HAVING received charge of this office on the 24th December last, it becomes my duty to submit the Report of the proceedings of the past year. I am glad to begin by saying that, whereas the last Annual Report spoke of the ravages of famine and disease, I am able to give a brighter picture of the districts under my supervision. The year past has been a healthy one and has closed with a plentiful harvest, such as has not been known for ten years. One fact will speak for itself—the regiment here has just completed its purchases of grain for the current year, and will revel in grain at one maund and wheat at 28 seers per Rupee. Should the rain crops be favourable wheat and gram will be cheaper still. The ten years' settlement of the four pergunnahs of Gwalior, in which I am directly interested, namely, Remod, Pachar, Beejrunghur, and Chachora, expired last June, and for the year closing the revenue has been collected on the scale of the past settlement. There is no doubt that, more particularly in the Beejrunghur and Chachora districts, the last settlement was too high, and the district authorities as well as the people have looked to the prospective settlement for relief.

The last settlement was too much like putting up the rental to the highest bidder, irrespective of the capability of the land to pay the bid. A man would undertake to give thousand rupees for the annual rental of a village, the revenue of which was well known to be only 800, because he could be sure to find lenders greedy enough to advance money on the security of his holding; and the consequence has been either loss to the lender, which, perhaps, no one else would regret, or villages have been abandoned or the rent fallen in arrear till recovery is beyond hope. In many instances the first duty of the Settlement Officer has been to wipe out the arrears. Where the Chachora and Beejrunghur districts border on Harowtee there is much jungle, and water in some parts is scarce. A wise, and he need hardly be a far-seeing, Ruler would assess these districts lightly, so that the jungle might be cleared and cultivated and wells dug, thus settling the country and in the end enhancing the revenue. Such I believe was the recommendation, though, perhaps, short of the extent an English Settlement Officer would have done, of Kishen Rao Annud, the Soobah of Beejrunghur. The total revenue of the four pergunnahs named is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and he proposed the moderate reduction of 70,000, to be gradually increased till at the end of the next settlement the decrease would disappear and might be succeeded by an increase.

The Soobah submitted his moderate proposal in detail, having spent much care in its preparation, but if ever considered it did not meet

the approval of the Maharaja. You were good enough to take an interest in the subject and Naib Dewan Wasdeo Bhao has been sent to make a new settlement for ten years.

This will be the third settlement; the first was for seven and the second for ten years. When beginning the experiment of a settlement, one for ten years might be an act of prudence, but in the two periods stated all the necessary experience of the system must have been gained; and it seems a pity that His Highness, instead of playing with the subject, has not boldly decided for a 20 years' settlement at least as in Malwa. It is doubtful if a ten years' tenure is a sufficient guarantee under the circumstances to the holder to induce him to exert all his energies, for where he sows another may reap. Does it not rather hold out a temptation to make what he can during the short certain period of his tenure, perhaps leaving the land impoverished? However, a ten years' settlement having been decided upon the choice of Naib Dewan Wasdeo Bhao was good. He is one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the Gwalior State, but what can the best-intentioned man do when he is obliged to do, not what is right, but the will of his master. His instructions were short and very contradictory. He was told he had full power, should make the people happy, and not suffer loss to the State!

The settlement was begun at the beginning of the hot season, making it appear as if His Highness had come to a sudden resolution and not acted on conviction.

The season is unfavourable for a deliberate enquiry affecting such numerous interests and binding them for ten years. It is being done rapidly, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the settlement will differ little from the last. The consequence at the end of ten years will be that what is jungle, and might be fields of corn or poppies, will be jungle still. The material condition of the country will not be much improved, and His Highness will be disappointed. Having given this description of the most important subject of my Report, it must not be supposed that no improvement has taken place in the condition of the country. I have seen a gradual and steady improvement, the result of twelve years of peace, and of institutions copied from, if less perfect than our own. If His Highness would sink his personality and encourage his officers to think *first* of the good of the State; and, *secondly*, of how most to fill his treasury, he has many able and willing servants to second his wishes:

As remarked in the last Report, two fairs have been established in the neighbourhood, beginning in 1869. As the foundations of most fairs in India are of a religious character so these do not differ. One occurred at Beejrunghur in the month of October, the other at Goona in April. I was present at the last, which continued for five days, and was attended by about five thousand persons. English cloths and country manufactures were bought and sold. Fairs are the means of affording the people both profit and recreation, and I hope by encouragement that both these fairs will increase in importance.

The next in importance to the four pergunnahs of Gwalior comes the pergunnah of Arrow with Miana attached, belonging in jaghire to

Manir Sahib, the aunt of His Highness Maharaja Scindia. I have had some reason to be dissatisfied with the Kamasdar of Arrow against whom well-founded complaints of injustice have been brought to my notice. Nominally these pergunnahs are subject to the supervision and appeal of the Soobah of Beejrunghur, but in fact the Kamasdar pays no attention to the orders of the Soobah and terrorizes over any one who returns from an appeal to him. 'Though it is no business of mine to interfere in the districts of His Highness' jaghire-dars, I cannot be indifferent to injustice anywhere, and my request to the Soobah to make enquiry into the complaints brought to me is a support to him, should the jaghire-dar resent his interference. The present Kamasdar is a Mahratta soldier, unfit by temperament and education to have civil charge of a district, and I purpose bringing the matter to the notice of the Durbar.

State of Ragooghur.—Captain Bradford mentioned in his Report of April 1869 that the Raja was tampering with the rights of the Zemindars, but by his advice and remonstrance he ceased interference at the time and last year's Report contained no complaint on the subject. A case, however, occurred in August of last year, which showed that the Raja had not entirely given up the idea, but what then happened I hope has made him pause. The Raja having deprived Govind Ram of his Zemindaree rights in Tomankheri and given them to Jowahir Sing, of Bhy-saun, for a pecuniary consideration, a quarrel arose between the two Zemindars, and Govind Ram then and there dashed his young daughter on the ground and killed her. He was not apprehended at the time and has not since been heard of, though the guard of the Central India Horse in the neighbourhood is instructed to try and apprehend him. The Raja is not likely to aid in the matter, and the man himself has the sympathies of the people. It is a subject I do not lose sight of, and I have told the Chief that he cannot interfere illegally with the rights of the Zemindars which are as sacred as his own.

The Raja is not wanting at all in ability, and he professes to trust to no one in the administration of his affairs, but his advisers and instruments are mean persons, bred in his house. His Dewan is a man of respectability, whom the Raja would do well to make more use of, but he is only brought to the front for temporary purposes when some object through the Political Officer is desired to be attained. There have been some cases of cattle-stealing, robbery, and illegal levy of transit dues which have called for my interference, but though the Raja is dilatory in the transaction of business, there is no difficulty in dealing with him finally.

Parone.—There is nothing important to state with reference to this Chief. You are aware that on his security two persons implicated in the troubles of 1857, viz., the Ex-Raja of Chuekurnuggur and his son, were released and have been residing with him since 1863. Raja Man Sing, bringing with him the Ex-Raja and his son, paid me a visit in January and begged me to ask you to use your influence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces to give them their pardon, which I hope the Government will consent to, though a former application was unsuccessful. I found both parties on very unfriendly terms, and the support of the Ex-Raja and his son is a serious burden on Raja Man Sing. For

family reasons it was necessary that he should exert himself for the release of his relatives at the time, since then they have given no trouble, and as many persons as much implicated have been pardoned, perhaps the clemency of the Government may be extended to them.

Omri.—Of this petty Rajpoot Chief I wish I could give a better account. If he was not a Raja he would be, perhaps, a prosperous landholder, but as it is, his estate remains unimproved, and he may be said merely to exist.

Bhadowra.—Raja Mohun Sing is the most satisfactory of all the Chiefs with whom I have to deal. He is penurious to a degree, but pays much attention to his affairs, is well to do, keeps on good terms with Scindia's officials, and is generally reliable.

Gurra.—Raja Bijjey Sing has just returned from a lengthened visit of eight months to his father-in-law in Jeypoor. Nothing has occurred worthy of notice in this State. The Raja has respectable officials in his employment so that his affairs are well conducted.

Sirsee.—I have to notice, as has before been done in former Annual Reports, the thievish propensities of the people of this small State. Many complaints having come to me of cattle stolen by the relatives of the Dewan, I was obliged to desire his attendance, and he has been in Goona for a month past. No complaint has been made here on this account against the Dewan, but his near relatives, Huthi Sing and Omrao Sing, are most shameless thieves, and it is not unfair to believe that the Dewan himself is interested in their depredations. Ten cases of cattle stolen by the above persons, and mostly sold by them in the neighbourhood of Goona, have been proved, and in nine cases the cattle have been restored, or their value paid. One case still remains for adjustment, but I believe if it was generally known in Harowtee that redress had been given in these cases, and Harowtee was represented by a Vakeel, that the complaints would be more numerous than they could adjust. I hope the settlement of the complaints in the manner done will have a beneficial effect, but I have told the Dewan and his relatives that if the warning is not sufficient, the next case must be treated as a criminal one. The Dewan is very stupid and difficult to impress, and he has not got a respectable person in his employment to advise him.

Dhanowda.—Thakoor Burrut Sing is much addicted to opium-eating, and a few years ago was a very weakly man, but his personal appearance has much improved. His character is very weak and he is just now in the hands of a worthless Brahmin youth. His wife and relatives are much annoyed by this friendship, and I hope to persuade him to give it up. There have been several cases of robbery and theft brought against persons in this little State, whom the Thakoor seems quite unequal to control. He has only within the last few days paid Rupees 2,030 on account of the robbery of the mail-cart upwards of two years ago. The site of the robbery was doubtful between Gwalior and Dhanowda, so the amount to be paid was divided between them.

Justice.—The Returns show 15 criminal and 19 civil cases.

The former are principally robberies on cross-country roads or cattle-lifting. Captain Mayne was ordered to Rajpootana with his corps in

September and did not return to Goona, so that for three months, until my arrival at the end of December, cases had to lie over or no doubt a larger Return would be shown.

Public Works.—No important works have been carried out, but the Agra and Bombay road for 80 miles under this Agency is maintained in good order, only one river, the Parbutti, being unbridged, and a good temporary causeway is made over it each year after the subsidence of the floods.

Bungalows.—The Staging Bungalows at Budderwas, Goona, Awun, and Benagaon are maintained at intervals of 28 to 20 miles for the convenience of travellers.

Communications.—Goona being 200 miles from Agra on the north and 178 miles from Indore on the south was quite isolated when the mail-cart and bullock-train were with little notice abolished. It is now in communication with both places by a bullock-train under private management, the owner having purchased the old plant from Government.

There is besides a second bullock-train running from Agra.

Perfect security for goods and travellers is maintained by guards of the Central India Horse at intervals of about 12 miles, and serais at Bhadowra, Goona, Rhotiye, Bursoola, Parbutti, Binagaon, and Gorapachar afford shelter and comfort to travellers throughout the road in my district. The Chiefs also maintain Police Stations within their States at every mile on the road.

Jail.—The aggregate number of persons confined in the jail at Goona during the year past was 4,486, at a cost of Rupees 676-14-1.

Post Office.—The Post Office is carried by runners with regularity and during the year with safety. Lately several letters have miscarried, on two occasions official ones with cheques in them, and the matter brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

Dispensary.—The Dispensary is maintained by His Highness Maharaja Scindia and the Chiefs give it a little support. It is of great benefit to the country, as the Returns accompanying this will show 4,954 indoor patients and 5,152 outdoor patients were admitted during the year. Most of the former were fed as well as treated; 764 persons were cured and 20 died. The total cost was Rupees 1,387-6-4.

Survey.—Survey parties under Lieutenants Strahan and Holdich, R.E., with subordinate officers under them, have been occupied in the district throughout the cold season, but their work is not yet completed.

Telegraph.—The Telegraph Bungalow was destroyed by fire in January last, it is believed through carelessness. Every endeavour was made to save it, but without avail; the furniture and instruments, however, were saved. The establishment having no accommodation was removed, but sufficient room for one signaller was found among the Post Office buildings, and this arrangement suffices for the wants of Goona and the neighbourhood. I hope no fit of economy will interfere with it as long as the wire passes through the Station.

Schools.—The district is very badly provided in this respect, there being only one provided by the State of Gwalior at the principal town of each of the four pergunnahs, *viz.*, at Bujrunghur, Runod, Pachar, and Chachora. There are nominally a Hindee and Persian teacher in each, but it is believed that in some of the schools there is only one teacher, and generally the situation is given by favour and not for qualification. I hope to see a good school established in Goona for the country round which should not be a difficult matter, as in the new settlement both education and roads are provided for.

The usual Returns will be submitted separately.



